

# GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

## CONSOLIDATED

*A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter*



The Cupola Walls of the Midwest Elevator at Chicago, Collapsed July 30th, Leaving Equipment Exposed.  
[For description see page 104]



# Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

HAVING YOUR name in this directory will introduce you to many old and new firms during the year, whom you do not know or could not meet in any other way. Many new concerns are looking for connections, seeking an outlet or an inlet, possibly in your territory. It is certain that they turn to this recognized Directory, and act upon the suggestions it gives them. The cost is only \$10 per year.

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### Grain Exchange Members

H. C. Adams, broker, grain & field seeds.\*  
Burros Panhandle Elevators, public storage-mdsing.\*  
Great West Mill & Elevator Co., millers, grain dealers.\*  
Kearns Grain & Seed Co., grain-field seeds.\*  
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Wildor Grain Co., grain merchants.\*

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### Board of Trade Members

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Hoit & Co., Lewell, commission, grain and seeds.\*  
Lamson Bros. & Co., grain, stocks, provisions.\*  
Norris Grain Co., grain merchants.\*  
Quaker Oats Co., grain merchants.  
Uhlmann Grain Co., grain merchants.\*

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The Cleveland Grain Co., home office.\*

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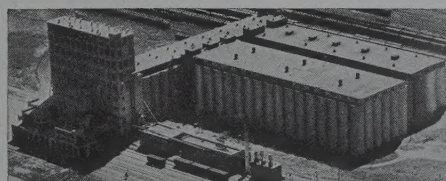
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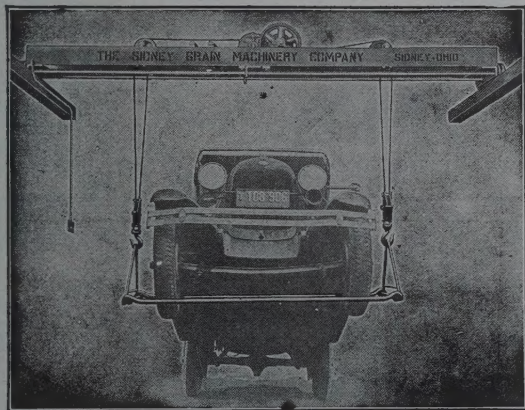
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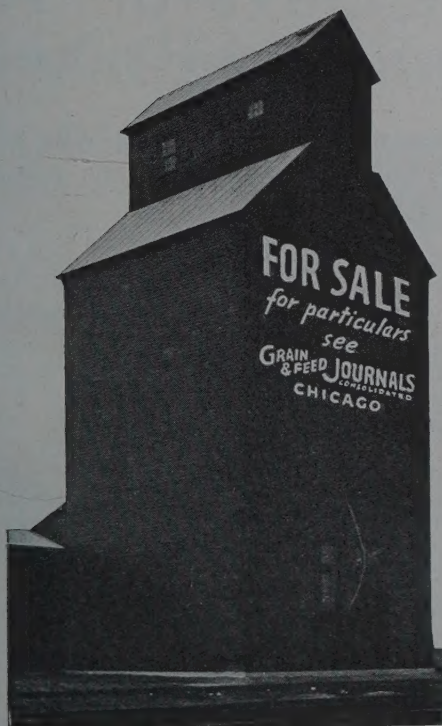
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grain elevator and feed mill machinery, you are purchasing equipment which has been giving satisfaction for over 50 years, equipment which has been improved to meet the demands of changing conditions, keeping the Sidney Line abreast of and ahead of present day requirements.

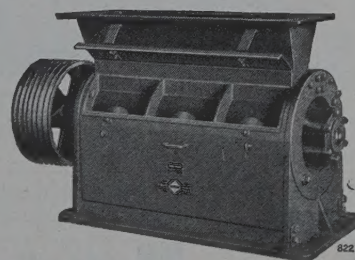
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Largest  
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Smallest  
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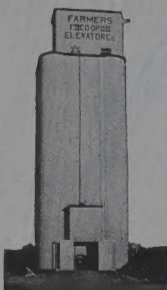
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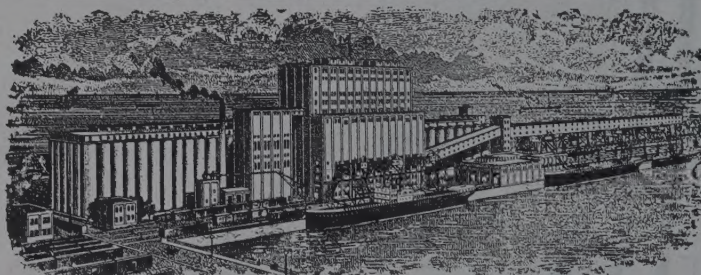
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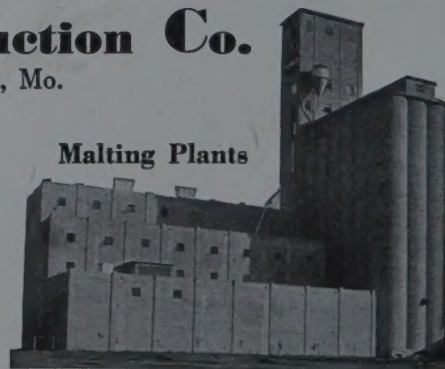
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## Grain & Feed Journals

CONSOLIDATED

327 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

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## Grain & Feed Journals

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## SAMPLE ENVELOPES

SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY—for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable; size 4½x7 inches, \$2.75 per hundred, or 500, \$12.00 plus postage. Seed size 3½x5½ ins., per hundred \$2.00 plus postage. Grain & Feed Journals, 117 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

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- 411-C contains 60 sets Form A, 10 Form B, 10 Form C, 10 Form D and 10 Form E.

Grain & Feed Journals  
Consolidated  
327 South La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

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CONSOLIDATED  
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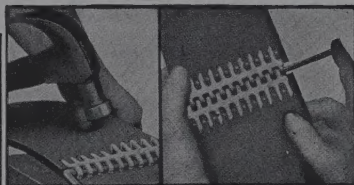
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# GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED

INCORPORATED

327 S. La Salle St., Chicago 4, Ill., U. S. A.  
Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of  
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL  
Established 1898

AMERICAN ELEVATOR &  
GRAIN TRADE  
Established 1882

THE GRAIN WORLD  
Established 1928

PRICE CURRENT - GRAIN REPORTER  
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improving of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States, Canada and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy current issue, 25c.

To Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaving grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, 4, ILL., AUGUST 11, 1943

THE Canadian export tax on oats hops up and down in a remarkable way.

THE CROP KILLERS have lost their chance at the wheat crop and the only shot in their locker is an early frost for corn.

TRADING in destination weights elsewhere temporarily is a graceful concession made by one Southwestern market to ease up the car shortage.

ONLY TWO BURGLARIES are reported in our news columns, this number, but, sad to relate, the midnight visitors in one case made way with \$500 in cash.

ADVISING local fire fighters of the great damage the use of an excessive volume of water is sure to do to the contents of your bins, may reduce your loss in case of a fire.

NOTWITHSTANDING THE U. S. A. is credited with a flax crop of over 53 million bushels this year, the largest on record, importers are buying much of the Argentines surplus stock of seed.

INFLAMMABLE INSECTICIDES are too dangerous to be used around a grain storehouse, as is reported in our Kansas new column, this number.

WHEN YOU see one of the old box cars still riding the rails and leaking grain, have mercy on your fellow shipper, send us the date, initials, number, kind of grain leaking, name of railroad and direction of train.

THE CROP INSURANCE DEPARTMENT of the Federal Government has lost so many millions in its business venture, and that too without pleasing or satisfying grain growers, it will not be extended for another crop.

THE HYBRID CORN GROWERS are providing a lot of work for city women who have volunteered to detassel corn so it is sure that the corn growers will be able to get a bountiful supply of good hybrid seed next spring.

FIRES THAT appear to have been extinguished, often burst out in flame anew, as is reported at Denison, Ia., in our department devoted to Field Seeds this number. Vigilant watchfulness has saved many properties from the revival of an extinguished fire.

THE GRANTING OF THE five cent handling charge for handlers of soybeans has met with so much dissatisfaction on the part of elevator operators, we are wondering who will take care of the 200,000,000 bushel crop now predicted.

DELAY by the O.P.A. in setting a ceiling on soft winter wheat may be due to a fear of adverse action by Congress, many members of which have voiced their objections to the indirect ceiling on wheat set up by the ceiling on flour.

AN IOWA ELEVATOR MAN who recently confessed to having set fire to his elevator tried to excuse his action by claiming that the CCC wheat, which he had in store, had gone out of condition and he objected to trying to deliver low grade stuff on his contract.

EXTENSION cord lights are a great convenience to elevator operators, but also are a real fire hazard when bulbs are left lighted in a bin. Heat radiating from a lighted bulb which has become covered with grain has started many fires and will start many more, if you leave them lighted.

THE REGULATIONS and limitations of the Controlled Material Plan have been eased so operators of elevators and feed mills will find it easier to get equipment needed to effect repairs and replacements. While it may require just as much persistent begging for a permit to get the equipment needed, many dealers are getting what they need to help market the food crops of the land.

USING A WEAK LADDER to work at an elevated position has always been a large contributor to the monthly list of painful accidents and another one is reported in our Nebraska news columns, this number.

THE FOLLY OF KEEPING a pet dog at the elevator was emphasized recently when receiving pit outlet became clogged and it was necessary to remove all of the grain before Fido's body could be removed from the bottom.

AN ALERT NEBRASKA elevator man observed fire in a truck being hoisted to dump its load of grain so everybody helped to push the truck away from the elevator into the street, and the elevator and its contents were saved from the flames.

THE CHICK ASSOCIATION attracted 11,000 hatchery men, poultry men and supply men to Chicago recently, but the men who handle the six billion bushels of grain produced in this country every year have decided to gain the goodwill of the ODT by postponing its annual convention until 1944.

COUNTRY ELEVATOR MEN who have been trying to get around the OPA ceiling price on corn by paying the farmer an additional ten or twelve cents for hauling the corn to the elevator are courting trouble as the OPA officials have ruled repeatedly that such a subterfuge is not complying with the law.

ONE reading the changes suggested in the alfalfa ceiling order published elsewhere will be impressed by the failure of the regulations to fit trade practices on the Pacific Coast. Apparently those who drafted the ceiling order were in complete ignorance of the relations of dealers and shipper.

ONE OF THE PLEASING REPORTS reaching us every day is the marked increase in the number of new members to the state grain and feed dealers associations. Dealers of the land are becoming convinced that dealers joined together in an organization have a hundred times more influence than the same dealers working independently of one another. Organization helps the members of every trade to gain a clearer understanding of their own rights, as well as their responsibilities.

LIGHTNING IS CREDITED with starting four more elevator fires in our news columns, this number. One of these losses was credited to lightning surging in over power wires, but the others are traceable direct to the absence of modern lightning protection. One of the most encouraging factors of today's lightning losses is that they are few in number. Forty years ago before lightning engineers knew how to ground rods and siding every July and August brought the elevator operators of the land so many losses all shivered every time it thundered.



AS IS USUAL with the movement of the new crop bins full of heavy grain, which have been weakened by shirking foundations, drop part of their load because of structural weakness which should have been strengthened before the new crop moved to market.

GRAIN DEALERS who have a weak heart should not read this paragraph. Cal Duggan, the manager of an elevator at Watonga, Okla., received a check for 600 lbs. of Kaffir corn, although only half of that amount had been ordered and he thought he had filled the order correctly.

CAREFUL INSPECTION of your mechanical equipment at regular intervals will help to keep your plant in perfect working condition and prevent a breakdown during the rush of the new crop to market. Manager Schuelke who with one extinguisher put out a fire in the cupola of an Alta, Iowa elevator writes, "Cause—shortage of manpower. We are letting plant run alone too much, while waiting on customers."

THE FEED manufacturer bringing suit against a Nebraska feeder to recover for feed delivered and who was given judgment by the jury for less than one-third, on defendant's allegation that the feed was misrepresented, should take and appeal and press for the full amount, to establish a precedent. Far from being misrepresented the feeds put out by this company invariably exceed the guarantees, as shown by hundreds of tests of samples by state chemists.

USURPATION of state rights is the characterization by the attorney-general of Arkansas of the veto of the bill requiring governmental agencies selling seeds and fertilizer to submit to regular inspections and pay fees required by the various states. The attorney-general states "We shall do everything within our power to pass this bill when Congress reconvenes." The feed mixers and seedsmen have no quarrel with the inspection services; but feel it is unjust to hold the fees so high that a surplus of revenue is piled up to be turned into the state general funds.

THE PRICE CEILING for corn has turned a lot of cash business to the truckers and put the elevator man of good corn territory behind the eight ball. If the OPA cannot regulate the truckers then in fairness to the elevator operators they should be permitted to pay and ask prices that will get them their usual volume of business. We feel certain it was not the intention or desire of the OPA to put the elevator man out of business, yet that is exactly what its corn ceiling has done. The trucker pays no tax, carries no insurance and pays for nothing he can avoid, so without any restrictions he is really hard competition.

REPORTED IN THE INDIANA news column, this number, is another extinguished fire which took a new lease on life and destroyed the elevator, just because the owner did not have the foresight to leave a watchman on guard.

WHY SHOULD THE GOVERNMENT buy corn, wheat or any other grain and store it or ship it to the processor. Grain merchants of the land have a clearer understanding of the value of the different grades of grain and have handled it for many years far more efficiently than the CCC has done or will ever be suspected of doing.

THE PROPOSED new form of B/L is objectionable to many shippers, and the Board of Trade of Kansas City contemplates filing their objections with the railroad companies, altho the Interstate Commerce Commission has approved the new form, with the proviso that shippers be permitted to use up their stocks of the old forms. Shippers are more interested in the B/L as they furnish the business, and their wishes should be consulted. It is more important to have legible copies than to save labor of railroad clerks.

GRAIN DEALERS who fail to recognize the unfairness of limiting regular elevator operators rigidly to the OPA ceiling price will take advantage of their representatives in Congress returning home for a summer visit and explain to them how the law diverts the corn business to the truckers and keeps it out of the regular merchandising channels. It is up to the country elevator men to get a lot of regulations for the OPA that will permit them to conduct their business in the regular way.

GRAIN GROWERS have been so fortunate in obtaining high prices for farm products the farsighted members of their clan have paid off most of their debts and still lived well. Country merchants selling on time should be able to collect all accounts receivable and go to a cash basis. The Government has repeatedly appealed for all buyers to pay-as-you-go and the farmer has been receiving such remunerative prices for his products that should be an easy method to pursue.

HEAVY RECEIPTS in central markets are congesting the grain receiving tracks and delaying the unloading of cars, thus increasing the difficulties of would-be shippers who apply for empties in vain. Every shipper is directly interested in the prompt loading and unloading of grain because occasionally it heats, demurrage accrues, car thieves remove much of it and when used for side track storage it reduces railroad's facilities for supplying transportation. Close cooperation of everyone interested will help to promote business. Larger legs will always expedite the handling of grain.

THE CORN GROWERS OF THE LAND did not give serious consideration to the many proposals of the AAA, the CCC and the OPA in hope of inducing them to market corn. Now that they have a new crop in favorable prospect, they are unloading their congested cribs with enough of the old corn to flood the central markets and make crib room for the new crop.

## Rigid Regulations, Unrest, Changes

Rigid regulation of commerce generally emanating from Washington has added so many perplexing problems to the confusion of the times, that business men generally are facing the future with puzzling uncertainty. Naturally, small business men are striving earnestly to find the safest way thru the disturbing days. Every large city is surrounded with small, vacant store-rooms formerly occupied by merchants who were unwilling to spend their days and nights trying to fill out questionnaires and reports to Washington bureaucrats. Every line of business seems grossly afflicted with political domination.

Grain and feed merchants generally have striven earnestly to keep posted regarding what the Government wanted them to do, but because of changing orders and amendments few have been able to keep pace with rapidly changing rules and regulations of their business. The grain and feed dealer is no exception to the puzzling conditions surrounding any other dealer in foodstuffs.

In attempting to place a ceiling on every article of commerce the OPA has burdened itself with an unsolvable task, and the dealers in foodstuffs are bewildered, so, it is but natural that grain dealers generally should experience an unrest that prompts them to make many changes in ownership and employment that has cost everyone concerned an unnatural loss. With so many new, inexperienced bureaucrats dominating commerce, men without any knowledge of or experience in business have used their new authority to destroy rather than help commerce.

Seldom have we published a number of the Journals in which so many changes of ownership and employment have been reported in our news columns, but, at the same time, many persevering merchants have succeeded in obtaining sufficient material to consummate needed repairs and improvements to assist them in extending their business activities.

Needless to say, every man in business today would heave a big sigh of relief upon hearing that an armistice had been declared or that peace had been agreed upon.

The merchants of the land have become so thoroughly involved in such a puzzling mess of regulations that few know which is the safest way to turn.



## For Revision of Utah Service Charges

On behalf of the grain warehousemen of Utah the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n filed an appeal Aug. 10 with the O.P.A. for an adjustment allowing increased charges for handling grain.

Specifically it was sought to have the services regulation revised to put Utah grain service charges on the same basis as storage and handling charges now permitted in Idaho, Oregon and Washington. O.P.A. revised the involved price control about six months ago to increase these fees for the warehouses in the Pacific northwestern states. Increases sought by the Utah warehousemen range from 5 to 15 percent above the current levels based on March, 1942 rates.

## Obtaining Construction Materials

In cases where specific W.P.B. authorization is not required under Order L-41 to begin construction, C.M.P. Regulation No. 5 procedures may be used to obtain required materials and products up to \$500 in cost, the War Production Board pointed out July 31.

However, C.M.P. Regulation No. 5 procedures may not be used to get materials or products for any construction work of the type which requires authorization under Order L-41, unless the authorization specifically states that C.M.P. Regulation No. 5 may be used.

These points are brought out in Interpretation No. 9 to C.M.P. Regulation No. 5, issued July 29.

## Corn Inventories Unlimited

The biggest buying of corn in a single day at Chicago, to arrive, marked the turning point Aug. 9 in the corn scarcity. Dealers bought 3,500,000 bus. from country elevator operators, Aug. 9 and 10 and 2,000,000 bus. more Aug. 11.

Processors are filled up to the extent of the 30 day inventory allowance.

Receipts of cash corn on track increased markedly, Chicago receiving 308 cars Aug. 9, 164 cars Aug. 10 and 184 cars Aug. 11.

Accordingly the Chicago office of the C.C.C. announced that processors purchases of corn are no longer restricted. The C.C.C. canceled inventory limits; and action is expected soon permitting feed manufacturers to buy unlimited stocks of corn.

Two reasons are given for this willingness of the grower to release some of the 800,000,000 bus. held in cribs on the farm. One is that the government offered to guarantee any future rise in ceiling on corn contracted by farmers before midnight Aug. 10, shipment to be made later. Another reason is the improved outlook for the new corn crop, making it advisable for many corn growers to empty their cribs to make room for the new crop that now seems assured.

## Parity and Farm Prices

| PARITY    |       |       |      |       |        |          |
|-----------|-------|-------|------|-------|--------|----------|
| Date      | Wheat | Corn  | Oats | Rye   | Barley | Soybeans |
| Jan. 15.. | 139.7 | 101.4 | 63   | 113.8 | 97.8   | 152      |
| Feb. 15.. | 141.4 | 102.7 | 63.8 | 115.2 | 99     | 154      |
| Mar. 15.. | 142.3 | 103.4 | 64.2 | 115.9 | 99.7   | 155      |
| Apr. 15.. | 143.2 | 104.0 | 64.6 | 116.8 | 100.3  | 156      |
| May 15..  | 144.1 | 104.6 | 65.0 | 117.4 | 100.9  | 156.0    |
| June 15.. | 145.0 | 105.0 | 65.4 | 118.0 | 102.0  | 157.0    |
| July 15.. | 146.0 | 106.0 | 65.8 | 119.0 | 102.1  | 158.0    |

| FARM PRICES |       |       |      |      |      |       |
|-------------|-------|-------|------|------|------|-------|
| Jan. 15..   | 117.5 | 88    | 52.5 | 61.3 | 68.3 | 159   |
| Feb. 15..   | 119.5 | 90.4  | 55.5 | 64.1 | 70.7 | 160   |
| Mar. 15..   | 122.7 | 94.8  | 58.4 | 68.9 | 74.8 | 165   |
| Apr. 15..   | 122.3 | 100.2 | 61.1 | 69.5 | 77.3 | 167   |
| May 15..    | 122.8 | 103.4 | 61.2 | 71.9 | 76.8 | 172.0 |
| June 15..   | 124.0 | 106.0 | 64.8 | 79.7 | 83.9 | 173.0 |
| July 15..   | 126.0 | 108.0 | 65.6 | 90.9 | 92.0 | 170.0 |

## C.C.C. Loan Rates on Grain

BARLEY, on farms, No. 1, 75c; No. 2, 73c; No. 4, 67c per bushel. In California, Idaho, Oregon and Washington, 5c higher.

SORGHUMS, on farms, No. 2 or better, 85c; No. 3, 80c; No. 4, 70c. In Arizona and California, 5c higher.

FLAXSEED at Minneapolis \$2.85 for No. 1.

CORN, average 84c per bushel.

WHEAT, average \$1.23 per bushel on farm.

SOYBEANS, \$1.80 per bushel at the country elevator for No. 2 green and yellow of 1943 crop.

RYE, for No. 2 or better, 75c on farm, 68c in warehouse, no farm storage payment.

## Growers Protest Ceiling on Rough Rice

BY J. H. GLASS

More than 300 rice growers from all sections of Arkansas rice belt held a meeting of protest July 27 at Stuttgart, Ark., against a government ceiling on rough rice. Bruce Hancock, head of the rice unit of the Grains and Fertilizer branch of the OPA, was chairman with M. J. Burke, chief counsel of the Grains and Fertilizer branch of the OPA assisting.

Points discussed were quality differentials, including varieties grades, test weight and moisture content; whether the fixed price should be set on the farm, at county shipping point or mill, exemption of seed rice from price regulation and other essentials needed for the drafting of the proposed regulation to make it effective.

Growers contended that it would be impossible to obtain a reasonable return under war time conditions of high labor and cost of operation if a maximum price is fixed. They asserted that the ceilings on clean rice now in effect are entirely inadequate to regulate the sale of the commodity. When Mr. Hancock pointed out the danger of a black market in rice under the present set-up the general response was that such a possibility is unimaginable.

Wheat ground by Canadian mills during the 11 months prior to July 1 totaled 96,171,011 bus., against 80,745,403 bus. during the like period of 1941-42, as reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

## C.C.C. Grain Loan Maturities

WHEAT, warehouse stored, Apr. 30, 1943; farm stored, Apr. 30, 1944.

CORN, all stored on farm, on demand, on 3-year period; but may be delivered on 30 days' notice by farmer.

BARLEY, on demand, but not later than Apr. 30, 1944.

GRAIN SORGHUMS, on demand, but not later than June 30, 1944.

## Critical Shortage of Corn in Birmingham

BY G. H. WATSON

Birmingham, Ala.—The South faces a critical shortage of corn meal, grits, chicken and cattle feeds and all other corn products so long as the present OPA ceiling prices hold the rate of corn prices down to \$1.07 a bushel, according to grain dealers of Birmingham.

"The mills have been operating at curtailed rates for 30 days," stated one of the city's leading grain processors, "and unless raised prices persuade the Western farmers to release their stores, the South cannot obtain any more corn products until the fall crop comes to the mills."

With ceiling prices at \$1.07 a bushel in Chicago, the farmers get only from 96 cents to \$1.00 a bushel. "The same corn is worth \$1.40 a bushel to Western farmers as feed for hogs."

## Vitamin D Patent Invalid

The U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals on July 1 declared invalid the patent on the production of vitamin D held by the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation.

The federal district court at Los Angeles had decided in favor of plaintiff Research Foundation, but this was reversed by the Circuit Court at San Francisco, Cal., in favor of defendant Vitamin Technologists, Inc.

The patent covered the manufacture of vitamin D by violet ray irradiation, and the court held this was not patentable since the violet rays of the sun create vitamin D in alfalfa, as testified by Dr. Harry Steenbock, the inventor.

The Steenbock process used ultra-violet rays from a quartz mercury vapor lamp. Manufacturers employing the process are reported to have paid the Foundation \$7,500,000 in royalties.

The process, nevertheless has value, since it is impracticable to create vitamin D in milk by subjecting it to the sun's rays, while the irradiation may be accomplished readily with the mercury vapor lamp.

## Charged with Exceeding Corn Ceiling

By P. J. PIRMAN

St. Joseph, Mo., Charging violation of the corn price ceiling, Peter F. McLaughlin will file suit in circuit court against the Hart-Bartlett-Sturtevant Grain Co. asking \$50 damage in each of two counts.

Mr. McLaughlin charged that on July 22 he purchased three bushels of shelled corn from an elevator at Rea, Mo., operated by the company, paying \$1.28 per bushel which, he alleges, was above the ceiling.

In the second count he alleges that on July 26 he started to buy three more bushels at the same price and he informed the elevator manager that he was violating the maximum ceiling price.

Mr. McLaughlin charges that the manager then emptied the three sacks of corn on the elevator floor and said: "You will not get any corn here or any place else."

Besides the \$50 each on the two counts, McLaughlin asks for reasonable attorney fees.

Complaint will be filed with the OPA, he added.

## Industry Will Lead

I do not despise genius, indeed, I wish I had a basketful of it instead of a brain, but yet, after a great deal of experience and observation, I have become convinced that industry is a better horse to ride than genius. It may never carry any one man as far as genius has carried individuals, but industry, patient, steady, intelligent industry, will carry thousands into comfort and even into celebrity, and this it does with absolute certainty.—Walter Lippman.



## Asked—Answered

[Readers desiring trade information should send query for free publication here. The experience of brother dealers is most helpful. Replies to queries are solicited.]

### Alfalfa Hay and Meal Prices

*Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated:* Have you any statistics as to the selling price of alfalfa hay and alfalfa meal over a period of years?

We are very much interested in getting these. S. A. Schlesinger, Superior Housing, Corporation, Hammond, Ind.

**Ans.:** In the annual publication known as "Agricultural Statistics, 1941", compiled by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, on page 317 are given the prices each month for the years 1930 to 1940 of No. 1 alfalfa hay at Kansas City; and the average price per ton of fine ground alfalfa meal at Kansas City for the same period of time.

Hay ranged from \$23.50 per ton in January, 1934, to \$9.65 in June, 1932; and meal \$15 in February, 1932, to \$27.25 in September, 1934.

### How to Get Repairs and Improvements

*Grain & Feed Journals:* As I understand your various articles bearing on the rights of elevator owners to make repairs and improvements, the War Production Board will now permit us to spend 25% of what we spent in 1942 for improvements, but we must not spend over \$500 in any quarter. We were in urgent need of repairs last year and wished to make a number of improvements, but failed to get the needed priorities permit so spent nothing. We now need more repairs than ever and would like to improve our facilities for grinding, mixing and handling, but the improvements would cost more than \$2,000. How can I get the equipment needed?

If I use my regular helpers to make the repairs and install the new machinery, must I include the money I pay them, as cash spent for the repairs and improvements?

If I buy a hammer mill the third quarter of 1943 and a feed mixer and handling equipment the fourth quarter aggregating \$948, must I delay installing the new equipment until the first quarter of 1944? Any information you give me on the proper procedure will be greatly appreciated.—Conkey Grain Co.

**Ans.:** The correct procedure is for one desiring to make repairs and improvements to consult the staff of experts at any regional or district office of the War Production Board. They are familiar with the new regulations issued from day to day.

In the foregoing question the \$500 limitation has been confounded with the \$5,000 limit. Read C.M.P. Reg. 5, which provides there is no restriction at all if the requirements for maintenance, repair and operating supplies do not exceed \$5,000 per year. The Conkey Grain Co. can get its repairs amounting to \$2,000 or more under the A.A.1 rating.

Labor is counted in the cost of installation. For example boring holes in the floor for the machinery is construction.

The hammer mill and mixer, etc., costing \$948, can be bought separately, each costing less than \$500.

If the "improvements" amount to new construction form P.D. 200-C is used. If equipment is required use P.D. 1-A. It is not necessary to delay installation of the hammer mill. For authority to begin construction the applicant files form P.D. 200-C.

### Can C.C.C. Pay Over Ceiling for Corn?

*Grain & Feed Journals Cons.:* Recently we had the pleasure of loading several cars of CCC corn which had been removed from the steel bins at our elevator. After loading these cars we discovered that we had approximately 800 bus. of corn left over. When I contacted the county committee and inquired as to what should be done with the balance I was informed the committee would send two trucks to Seneca for a load apiece and that I was to collect \$1.11¾ a bushel from them for the corn. The com'te also told me that I could buy the remainder from the CCC at the same price.

This moved me to inquire as to just what was the ceiling price on corn. I had been informed that the ceiling price for corn in our area was \$1.00½, and that that price was the most we could pay without breaking the OPA order. I was also informed that our local ceiling price was based on the fact that \$1.07 was the most that could be obtained in the Chicago market.

The above bit of skulduggery has me confused no end. If I purchase this corn from the CCC at \$1.11¾ is it permissible for me to add 2c per bushel to this price for my handling charge? And if it is permissible for the CCC to sell corn to the feeders, or truckers in this case, why is it not permissible for the elevators to sell corn at the same price? What's the use of a ceiling price anyway if the CCC doesn't have to abide with it? I'd appreciate enlightenment on this subject.—M. J. Hogan Grain Co., R. J. Hogan, Seneca, Ill.

**Ans.:** The county committee had no authority or permission to sell corn above the ceiling; and the Chicago office of the C.C.C. states that the transaction violated the law.

### Data on Fires and Accidents

*Grain & Feed Journals:* Our safety organization has experienced difficulty in securing accurate data on accidents and fires occurring in the mill, elevator, feed mills and related industries.

In your June 9 issue we find reports of approximately 20 fires, 4 accidental deaths, 5 serious injuries; 5 property damage accidents, and 5 reports of damage by wind storms. Other published reports covering the last two months include only a very few of these.

We realize that many of the accident and fire summaries published periodically are taken from insurance records and that in many cases do not include fairly large losses. Is there any agency which does record the entire accident and fire experience of the milling and related industries? The National Safety Council and the National Fire Protection Ass'n do not have complete records.

It has been our experience that approximately 50 per cent of all ordinary fires are caused by accidents. The difficulty in getting accurate investigations by skilled men usually results in no cause being assigned. This is unfortunate as effective preventive measures cannot be taken when the causes are not known. Have you received sufficient data on your reports to make a cause analysis of many of them?—R. M. Moore, chief division of personnel relations and safety, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

**Ans.:** The Lumbermen's Mutual Casualty Co., Chicago, Ill., has accurate data on accidents occurring in grain plants and related industries.

### The Cause of Scab?

*Grain & Feed Journals:* What causes scab in wheat? What can be done to get relief?—R. Jameson.

**Ans.:** Nothing can be done when the scab is caused by spores borne by the wind to the heads of the growing wheat, as sometimes occurs in the central states when weather conditions are right.

Scab also starts with the seed wheat, in which case infected kernels are detected by the bleached appearance of some kernels. The most efficient control for this form of the disease is thoro fanning, followed by treatment with New Ceresan, which is an ethyl mercury phosphate dust, used at the rate of one-half ounce per bushel of seed. If the seed is to be stored a week or longer before seeding, use one-half the quantity of Ceresan.

The scab is designated as the Giberella seedling disease; and develops when the same crop is sown intensively year after year.

### Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other merchants from the same line of business under favorable conditions. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities to cultivate friendly relations and profit by the experience and study of others.

Sept. 5, 6, 7. American Soybean Ass'n, Cedar Rapids, Ia.

Sept. 26-27. The Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n officers and secretaries of Affiliated Ass'n will hold its annual meeting in the Statler Hotel, St. Louis. Any member may attend and join in the discussions and elections.

Total fertilizer consumption in 1942 is estimated by the National Fertilizer Ass'n at 10,005,000 tons, which includes 8,779,000 tons sold by the fertilizer industry, 1,195,000 tons distributed by A.A.A. and 31,000 tons distributed by T.V.A. This compares with 9,241,000 tons used in 1941, the previous record year in fertilizer consumption.

### American Soybean Ass'n Will Hold Conference

The regular 23rd annual convention of the American Soybean Ass'n will be replaced by a streamlined War Conference to be held at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Sept. 5, 6, and 7, Secretary George M. Strayer has announced.

The tremendous importance of soybeans to the war effort together with the pressing problems that confront the industry made it inadvisable to cancel the convention entirely this year, says Strayer, so a small streamlined meeting is planned with growers, processors, grain handlers and government leaders taking part. The meeting will be open to anybody interested in soybeans. The Labor Day week-end was chosen so that people may attend the conference with a minimum of time away from work.

Speakers scheduled include: Dr. W. J. Morse, senior agronomist, U.S.D.A. Bureau of Plant Industry, Washington; Dr. J. L. Carter, Agronomist of the U. S. regional Soybean Laboratory, Urbana, Illinois; J. H. Lloyd, assistant regional director Commodity Credit Corporation, Chicago; G. H. Iftnor, director of grain marketing, Illinois Agricultural Ass'n, Chicago; W. B. Allington, pathologist in charge of the soybean disease program in the north central states, Urbana; and Lamar Kishlar, chairman of the Soybean Nutritional Research Council, St. Louis.

Among subjects to be covered will be soybeans in the war diet, problems of production, control of disease and pests, the government's 1943 and 1944 marketing program and the post-war position of soybeans.



## Annual Meeting of the National Ass'n

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n will be held on Sept. 26-27 at the Statler Hotel, in St. Louis, Mo. While it is called as a meeting of officers, any member of the National Ass'n may attend, take part in the discussions, and help in the election of officers for the coming year.

The Directors of the National Ass'n, by a large majority, voted that we should again dispense with a formal convention. They made this decision after considering the request of the ICC-ODT that conventions be avoided this fall because of the congestion on railroads.

On Sunday, Sept. 26, the Board of Directors will meet and review association business. On Monday, Sept. 27, there will be a full day of conferences among trade leaders and officials from a few government agencies, on problems affecting the grain and feed trade. The Monday sessions will be in the nature of round-table discussions, in which any member of the National Ass'n will be invited to take part.

Secretaries of the 28 state and regional associations affiliated with the National Association, will meet on both days; they will discuss some of their association problems at a separate meeting on Monday.

There will be no entertainment events in connection with the annual meeting. The Board of Directors will meet at dinner on Sunday evening, as they have done for many years. On Monday afternoon there will be election of officers for the coming year and plans made for what, it is hoped, will be a full convention in 1944.

THE CORN SITUATION is at its worst, and gets no better. The attitude of the OPA and WFA seems to be to ride it out until the new crop corn appears; there is now virtually no chance that the ceiling price will be changed before Oct. 1. There was one partial concession—the announced plan to support hog prices down to 200 pound weights this fall. Earlier the WFA had assured producers of corn that if they now market their surplus through country elevators where a record can be kept, the WFA will guarantee them any increase that comes before Oct. 1. This still had some of the flavor of increase, and response was not entirely favorable.

On July 23, the Food Distribution Administration directed that 80 per cent. of all corn bought by country elevators in Area A (Area A of the OPA corn price order) must be shipped to preferred wet corn processors making essential war supplies. Firms listed included American Maize, Anheuser-Busch, Clinton Company, Corn Products, Hubinger, National Starch, Penick & Ford, Union Starch, A. E. Staley Mfg. Co., and Commercial Solvents. Immediately it was shown that some dry corn processors were making war materials, and the list was expanded to include C. A. Krause Milling Co., Evans Milling Co., Decatur Milling Co., Miner-Hillard Milling Co., Illinois Cereal Co., Miller Cereal Co., Patton Cereal Co., and General Foods Corp. The government agency announced that the list might be further expanded later.

The OPA corn ceiling price order is under revision, although the revised order will not be out immediately; OPA probably will consult with people in the field once more before it is ready for final signatures. There has been some pressure from the field to "amend" rather than "revise" the order because the trade already is acquainted with the meaning of many of the non-controversial provisions in the old order.

CORN PROBABLY WILL BE THE BASIS around which the ceiling prices of various feeds may be adjusted soon. It was clear last fall that the ceiling price on such ingredients as soybean meal was out of line with the historical relationship to corn. Therefore it is probable that ceiling prices on oil meals and some other ingredients will be brought into

proper relationship with corn prices; already there has been semi-official discussion in the field of a soybean meal price of around \$45 at Decatur.—The Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n News Letter.

## O.P.A. Corn Conference at Chicago

Nothing definite was accomplished at the conference of the O.P.A. with members of the trade at Chicago, Aug. 3; but the officials accumulated some data on which to base future action.

No change in the corn ceiling price was proposed.

The W.F.A. instructed the C.C.C. to buy until Aug. 10 all corn sold by country elevators to terminal elevators which the terminals are unable to sell to the wet corn processors and dry corn millers designated, at the ceiling price plus handling charges.

More corn was bought during the week ending Aug. 6 than during June and July combined.

## Elton Kile of Kileville, O.

The Ohio Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, one of the oldest of the grain trade's organizations, and always alert to the best interests of grain merchants, is fortunate in that it has a progressive farmer and grain merchant as president.

Elton Kile, a graduate of the Ohio State University, with a degree in law, was born on a farm in Madison county, Ohio, in 1887 and still resides on the same farm, which he operates. His grandfather, Jas. A. Kile, built an elevator at Kile on the NYCRR in 1894. This elevator was later operated by his uncle W. T. S. Kile and then by his father, Fred Kile.

In 1912 Elton Kile succeeded to the management of the elevator and 24 years later he erected a new modern elevator, which he still operates at Kileville, P. O. in conjunction with a grain business at Amlin, O. His son, Jas. S. Kile, who entered into partnership in the old firm of Fred Kile & Son in 1939 is now a Lieut. in U. S. A. Field Artillery. Elton Kile



Elton Kile, Kileville, O., Pres. of the Ohio Grain and Feed Dealers Ass'n.

was a Lieut. of Infantry in France during World War I.

Elton Kile's commanding personality, large fund of business information and analytical mind thoroughly equip him for guiding the Ohio Ass'n to an efficient promotion of the best interests of Ohio dealers.

## Kansas City Trading on Destination Weights

The directors of the Kansas City Board of Trade adopted a resolution July 27, effective immediately and until Aug. 31, permitting trading in cash grain with settlement based on destination weights.

Hitherto Kansas City official weights were the sole basis, but the harvest rush of wheat has swamped local weighing facilities. Aug. 2 Kansas City received 937 cars of wheat, against 467 a year ago.

## Ask Suspension of Grain Storage Regulations

BY A. W. WILLIAMS

Louisville, Ky.—A petition was filed July 29 by the Louisville Board of Trade with the Interstate Commerce Commission attacking provisions of the grain storage regulations which require separate transit accounts to be kept by Government agencies having grain stored in various elevators.

James P. Haynes, manager of the traffic department of the Board of Trade, said the petition called on the I.C.C. to suspend this part of the act, which is effective Aug. 14, pending an investigation. Haynes said the action of the Board of Trade was taken in the interest of its member private warehouses, mills and elevators.

"Louisville is one of the Ohio River crossing grain markets to and through which many hundreds of carloads of grain move annually," said Haynes. He added that the I.C.C. regulations "will place an unjust and unreasonable burden on both the warehousemen and the Government agency, and to restrict the transit rules so that representatives of the mills, elevators or warehousemen having grain storage agreements with the Secretary of Agriculture may not act as representatives . . . in signing certificates in connection with the handling of the transit billing."

## Increased Rate for Handling Soybeans

Country warehousemen handling soybeans are virtually assured of an increased rate for handling the 1943 crop. Where the handling rate last year was 3½¢ when connected with storage, and 4¼¢ where the beans were handled without storage, this year the rate probably will be 5¢ for either handling operation. Representatives of Indiana and Ohio country warehousemen appeared at an open meeting in Chicago on July 27 protesting that the 5¢ rates still are not enough for many elevators of their area.

The Country Elevator Committee of the National Association was in attendance at the Chicago meeting and took an active part in getting handling rates increased, and in consideration of other factors in the soybean loan and purchase program of 1943. Still under consideration are the rates under which country warehousemen will deliver beans into CCC bins when warehouse space is fully utilized, and the rates for which warehousemen will haul and load out the beans for CCC later. However, it appeared certain that the CCC is willing to consider an increased rate for this service which will more nearly reflect increasing trucking and labor costs.—W. E. Culbertson, sec'y Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n, Delavan, Ill.



## Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reform or improvements. Dealers having anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade are urged to send it to the Journals for publication.]

### Does NOT Approve of 5 cts Handling Charge

*Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated:* I must take an exception to the closing comment in your article appearing on page 57 of the *Grain & Feed Journals* for July 28th on the handling charge for soybeans considered July 27 at the CCC hearing in Chicago.

The exception I am taking is to the fact that the handling charge of 5c per bushel for soybeans offered by CCC does not meet with the approval of the Indiana Grain Dealers. Nor does it meet with the approval of the Ohio Grain Dealers.

I got up and stated in the room that Indiana would accept this 5c handling charge on soybeans, but *only under protest*. That is our record and we want it known to the Indiana trade. Fred K. Sale, Sec'y, Indiana Grain & Feed Ass'n, Indianapolis.

### Indiana Wheat Grading Mixed

*Grain & Feed Journals:* I handled 3 cars of soft winter wheat from here. One car went to Cincinnati graded 56 lbs. test weight 14-6% moisture; 7% damaged; graded No. 3 red. They called and said it was pretty good wheat for this year.

The next day they called and said it graded 80% hard, 20% soft, additional discount of 16c per bu.

I had car in Indianapolis graded 75% hard, 25% soft, discount 15c per bu.

I never in 40 years of handling soft wheat from here had shipment grade mixed. I cannot account for it. Our wheat is poor quality, runs about 53 to 56 lbs., 14 to 15.5 moisture. I would like to take this up with Federal Inspection Department. I wonder if the trade in general had such luck. I took heavy loss on that account. These are really interesting times. Feed now must be shipped in, mostly wheat. Corn any price 25c above ceiling.—Charles F. Naber, Alexandria, Ind.

### Bulling the Wheat Market

*Grain & Feed Journals:* Government buying of wheat in the terminal markets is naturally in direct competition with mills, warehouse people and industries, tightening the hedging limits, thus becoming a factor in preventing values going to some carrying-charge basis. There is apparently no chance for the government to buy wheat as freely at the loan price, or below, as they can sell it for 30 or 40 cents less as feed. In Argentina 73,500,000 old crop native wheat is offered for fuel. In the United States more than four times that amount has been sold for feed. Wheat values at this level, approximately 20 cents under parity, appear in a strong position.

With some loosening of regulations and the new corn crop making fine progress, more corn is being sold at the ceiling prices but not enough to satisfy the requirements of the wet processors, to whom practically all of it is going. We hear that many feed manufacturers have had to eliminate corn from their formulas, using more wheat, oats, barley and other grains. The effects of the tragic error in the corn ceiling will become more serious as the summer progresses.—Lamson Bros. & Co., Chicago.

### The Rapid Expansion of Soybean Production

*Grain & Feed Journals:* The soybean crop is marvelous, growers can be proud of the cleanliness of their fields this year. There is an occasional real late field that was never intended for anything but hay. The bean crop is also at the stage where moisture is the determining factor in the size of the crop. The price of \$1.80 to the grower on this year's crop should be very satisfactory if present favorable crop prospects continue to maturity.

The expansion of the soybean has been rapid, from a total U. S. crop of 13,000,000 bushels in 1933 to 180,000,000 last year and prospects for a crop of over 200,000,000 this year. It is not too early to begin to think about adjustments that will have to be faced in a peacetime economy. For soybeans to remain one of the major crops, it will be necessary to increase the average yield per acre, the same as hybrid seed corn increased the yield of corn, in order to keep the cost of production down so that beans can be grown profitably.

New varieties are being developed with this objective in mind. Lincoln is the most outstanding selection that soybean investigators have yet developed and tested. In 61 nursery tests conducted by the U. S. Regional Soy Bean Laboratory and the Experiment Stations of Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, Ohio, Missouri and Nebraska during the period 1938-42, Lincoln exceeded Illini by 5.8 bus. and Dunfield by 6.5 bus. In standing ability, it is superior to Illini, Dunfield, or Mingo, but not as stiff-stemmed as the much earlier Richland. Lincoln matures slightly later than Mingo, about the same as Dunfield or Illini and significantly earlier than Scioto. In content and quality of oil, Lincoln ranks ahead of the best standard varieties now being grown.—Baldwin Elevator Co., Decatur, Ill.

### Old Crop Oil Meals Reserved for C.C.C.

The War Food Administration has issued an order that processors of soybeans, cottonseed and peanuts of the 1942 crop set aside the meal to be taken by the Commodity Credit Corporation at the old ceiling prices.

The order covers all meal on hand Aug. 1, and all meal produced later from the 1942 crop.

The C.C.C. takes the meal without regard to the legal rights of creditors, or existing contracts, or payments made.

### Supplementary Payments for Corn Growers

More than nine million bushels of corn have been purchased since July 1 under the WFA emergency program, War Food Administrator Marvin Jones reported July 30. The program is providing corn for war industries.

State estimates of purchases and shipments in parenthesis respectively, are: Iowa, 6,131,683 and (3,619,869); Illinois, 1,501,373 and (924,997); Minnesota, 655,000 and (285,000); South Dakota, 243,198 and (131,670); Nebraska, 465,463 and (207,616) and Indiana, 91,709 and (29,190).

The WFA marketing program will continue through Aug. 10. Farmers who sell their corn to a county elevator buying for the account of

Commodity Credit Corporation will receive supplementary payments if corn ceiling prices are increased between the time of sale and Oct. 31, inclusive.

### 1943 Wheat Discounts

The Indiana Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n July 22, revised its scale of wheat discounts to the following:

BASE—Contract Grade No. 2 Wheat, 58 lb, 14% M, 4% DG, 2% FM, 1% MEOG

DISCOUNTS apply from above factors.

TEST WEIGHT: 57 Pounds,  $\frac{1}{2}$ c Discount; 56½ lbs., 1c discount; 56 lbs.,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ c discount; 55½ lbs., 2c discount; 55 lbs.,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ c discount; 54½ lbs., 3c discount; 54 lbs., 4c discount; 53½ lbs.,  $5\frac{1}{2}$ c discount; 53 lbs., 7c discount; 52½ lbs.,  $8\frac{1}{2}$ c discount; 52 lbs., 10c discount;

MOISTURE: 14½ Percent 1c Discount; 15%, 2c discount;  $15\frac{1}{2}$ %,  $3\frac{1}{2}$ c discount; 16%, 5c discount;  $16\frac{1}{2}$ %, 6½c discount; 17%, 8c discount.

In addition add for

Damaged Grains—¾c discount for each 1% or fraction starting at 4%.

Smut or Garlic—1 to 10c discount depending on amount.

F.M. (Rye mixture)—1c discount for each 1% or fraction starting at 2%.

M.E.O.G. (Cockle)—1c discount each 1% or fraction starting at 1%.

Weevil—1c discount as minimum.

Mixed Wheat—(Depends on % of Hard)

Market Premium for Heavy Test Wheat.

### Explosion in Working House

Heavy damage was done to the head house and storage tanks of the Mid-West Elevator at Chicago by an explosion and fire that occurred at 3:13 a. m., July 30.

The brick walls enclosing the upper third of the 200-ft. high head house were completely wrecked by the blast, the fire spreading to the adjacent 40 steel storage bins containing soybeans and oil meal.

No one was at work in the elevator, where operation had stopped 12 hours earlier, but falling brick crushed the adjoining mill and injured three men therein. It is uncertain what caused the collapse of the walls, the brick chimney still stands.

The fire in the mill and the working house was promptly brought under control; but the soybeans in the bins blazed up repeatedly for two hours. Two of the bins were destroyed, nine were damaged, destroying 150,000 bus. of soybeans, 2,000 bus. of corn and 400 tons of soybean oil and meal. Explosion of solvent used in extraction of oil is out of the question, as the French expeller process was used. The loss is estimated at \$450,000.

The injured men are Timothy Spratt, stationary engineer, with a broken leg and lacerations; Frank Zeigler, machine operator, with head concussion and severe lacerations; and Alex Gaichas, watchman, with crushed chest and burned back.

No windows were broken in the vicinity and the debris instead of being blown to a distance fell close to the building. Supt. D. R. Anderson questioned two of the injured men, and said "I am convinced the fire was not caused by carelessness, neglect or dirty conditions."

The elevator was at one time operated by the Mueller & Young Grain Co., and now by the Norris Grain Co.

See illustration on outside front cover page.

A one-man hay baler has been designed and will be made by the tractor division of the Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co. The hay is rolled into a tight cylinder and is bound with twine instead of wire. One machine does the work of an old style machine having 3 or 4 men.—P. J. P.



# The Crisis in Feeds

By J. A. McCONNELL, chairman, Feed Industry Council, before International Baby Chick Ass'n

[Continued from Page 86 of July 28]

## HOW DID THE COUNTRY GET ITSELF INTO THIS STATE OF AFFAIRS?

—Fundamentally, we got ourselves into this state of affairs because no one in the war policy group of this nation had any real fundamental knowledge of the food production of this country. Apparently the policy-makers were not even aware, at the time the different war fronts were set up—i.e., the fighting, industrial, and food fronts—that this country was in effect a net importer of food for its own needs, and had been so for some years. These same policy-makers, with arrogant disregard of those who had knowledge, proceeded to make a series of commitments, each one adding to our insolvency. Some of these are:

The famous "cheap feed policy," aimed at an enormous expansion of pork and a more moderate expansion of other meats, milk and eggs.

In order to get the pork in the quantity desired, the Government then committed itself to farmers to maintain a floor under hogs of \$13.75 per Cwt. until 1944.

Then, finally, it made a last commitment. The Government said, in effect, to farmers: "We will guarantee the present corn-hog ratio, as established by the floor of \$13.75 per hundred on hogs and \$1.07 on corn, for the balance of this crop year."

These commitments were never thought out in relation to real food production. Each one was single-purposed. They were made without thinking thru what the effect would be in other directions. Many Government officials were amazed and skeptical when they were told that the corn ceiling would eventually stop the flow of corn to the East and the Far West and the South. The corn ceiling was not in relation to the price of hogs, as it should have been, but rather it was slapped on without thought, in order to hold down the price of milk and eggs.

In football terms, it looks as if the smart quarterbacks on the Washington team had been repeatedly "mouse-trapped" on their own plays. The tragic part is that the whole nation is "mouse-trapped" with them.

**QUESTIONS That Now Must Be Answered.**—The livestock and poultry producers and their industry, the consumers whom they serve, and industry in general, which includes grain and livestock handlers and processors, should ask the Government for decisions on some very vital matters. There are two highly important elements in this feed situation concerning which we must have a decision.

(1) **CORN DISTRIBUTION TO THE NATION.**—The present policies in effect have stopped the flow of corn to market. It requires between 15 and 20 per cent of the corn crop, or slightly over half a billion bushels, to keep the corn processing industries and the poultry, dairy, and beef industries in the corn deficit areas functioning.

Corn is the basis for our whole national livestock and poultry industry. The size of the crop, year after year, determines the size of our livestock industry. In a free market, such as we formerly had, the relation between the size of our livestock and poultry population and the size of the corn crop pretty much determines the price level of our feeds.

Industries using corn supply the nation with large amounts of food. The products of these same industries are necessary in the manufacture of many vital materials, such as paper, textiles, foundries steel and aluminum. Twenty per cent of the sweetening of the nation comes from corn. The oft-made statement that "corn is king" is more true than most people have realized. Now that corn has ceased to flow in trade channels, the country is in a dilemma. Shall we continue policies which reserve the

corn largely for the use of the hog, in order to make more pork; or shall we make fifteen to twenty per cent less pork and continue to use enough of the corn crop to keep the dairy and poultry and industrial users of corn producing the large quantities of milk, eggs and industrial products which the nation has been accustomed to?

It would look to the layman as if our policy-makers figured that they could substitute for price, as a distributor of the corn supply, a magic wand and simply tell the corn to go hither and yon. I am reminded of a story in the book of Exodus, as discussed in Chapter XIV, verses 16 to 22.

(The Lord said to Moses) "But lift thou up thy rod and stretch forth thy hand over the sea and divide it; that the children of Israel may go thru the midst of the sea on dry ground."

"And when Moses had stretched forth his hand on the sea, the Lord took it away by a strong and burning wind—and turned it into dry ground: And the water was divided."

"And the children of Israel went in thru the midst of the sea dried up: for the water was as a wall on their right hand and on their left."

Can it be that we need a "Moses" to handle this corn situation? If so, we better start looking fast, because truly, many of us would like to cross the Red Sea into the "promised land" where corn is again obtainable.

Vital foods, necessary to the health of the nation depend to a large degree on the decisions which this Government must make concerning corn within the next few weeks.

The feed deficit areas of the country—West, East, South and North—produce great quantities of milk and eggs. You cannot take away corn which has in the past constituted 35 to 40 per cent of their feed supply and expect the farmers of these areas to produce, as they are being asked to produce, in this war effort. True, we are assured that substitutes will be available but so far the only tangible results of these assurances have been: shortages and still more shortages.

Up to this moment, every decision, every act, regardless of words to the contrary, seems to indicate that this Government has decided that it wants pork at the expense of milk and eggs. If that is to be the decision, we should be told, so that we can plan intelligently the liquidation necessary to cut down to a basis of where we can operate with little or no corn. Urging farmers to produce more and more milk and eggs has a hollow ring in the face of present conditions.

After all, if these present policies are continued, even the hog grower will eventually suffer disastrous liquidation, which is not good for the nation.

An orderly liquidation in the national interest, to the point where we can adequately feed the animals we still have, will, with proper incentive to farmers, produce more total quantity of these high quality foods over the next three years than the present policy of expanding the livestock population beyond our ability to feed them.

(2) **DISTRIBUTION OF HIGH-PROTEIN FEEDS TO THE NATION.**—While the high-protein feed supply of the nation is small in relation to the total grain and roughage feed supply—only about three per cent—it is highly important as a supplement to grain and roughage and pastures in getting efficient production of meat, milk and eggs. Much the same condition as to mal-distribution is true of high-protein feeds as is true of corn. There is no question but what, under present policies, a great proportion of the high-protein feed supply of the nation will remain in the areas

where it is produced. Such mal-distribution does not come from the hearts of the people; it comes because of wrong price ceilings and wrong price relations between one commodity and another. It comes because we have removed the regulator, a free price, and substituted therefor man-made prices, which, even tho they were correct at the time they were placed, soon become wrong and are not adjusted quickly to real conditions.

As with corn, the deficit feed areas are out on a limb with respect to this protein problem. For example, there dwell within the states north of the Carolinas and east of Ohio, 42 million people. These people secure all their milk and a large proportion of their eggs and poultry meat from the farmers within these areas. This area must import, to supplement what grain it raises, over six million tons of feed annually. At least two-thirds of this has always come in the form of corn and other grains from the Midwest. Without it, we cannot maintain milk or egg production for these people. There is no other place these people can go for two of the major staples in their diet, i. e., milk and eggs.

What I have said of the Northeast is true of the Pacific Coast, and, to a lesser extent, of the regions north of the corn belt and south, southeast and southwest of the corn belt. Today it is impossible for us to bid for the feed-stuffs these regions need.

**CONCLUSION.**—Beyond the individual commitments which our Government has made on food, there is a moral commitment to the food producers and the people of this nation—a commitment not to change the rules upon which the food-producing system and in fact the whole economy of the nation has been built, without giving notice of the change and substituting a set of rules which can and will work at least equally well.

If the Government is unwilling or unable to fulfill this long-time commitment—a commitment which ante-dates this administration and many before it, a commitment not only to the people of the feed deficit areas, but to all the nation, including the corn belt because they are interested in the continuance of an equitable system of distribution thruout the nation—then it is high time for the Government to admit its unwillingness or its inability to fulfill this long-time commitment, so that we, as a nation can plan accordingly.

Up to this time, it would appear, based on their actions, as if the policy-makers of the Government had decided against an equitable distribution of corn and high-protein feeds. The result of every decision so far has been to drive the nation further and further in this direction. Not words, but actions and results of those actions are what we must judge by in the long run.

I have listed here, today, a series of commitments made by the Government, which speak for themselves. These commitments have frozen corn; they have created great feed shortages, and nothing is being done up to this date to unfreeze the corn or secure an equitable distribution, as in former years, of an admittedly short supply of protein; and nothing is being done, up to this moment, which will substantially change the situation as it now exists.

It is true that competent and sincere men in Government are doing everything within their power to try to get a proper distribution of corn and protein or substitutes, but no matter how hard these men try, they cannot accomplish the needed results under an insolvent food policy.

Everywhere in the country, feed processors, manufacturers and dealers are trying to contend with a desperately short supply of feed. They realize, however, that they are fighting a rear-guard action.

Milk and egg production is beginning to decline in many sections of the country. Competent men in the feed industry everywhere are helpless in the face of mounting shortages, about which they can do little. They are denied the

[Concluded on page 108]



## Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds are always welcome.

Lodi, O., Aug. 9.—Wheat and oats very poor crop. Corn fair if frost stays off long enough.—H. Funk, mgr., Lodi Equity Co.

Rockport, Ind.—The corn crop promises to be one of the best in Spencer County in several years. Soybeans also are looking good. Many farmers report they are having trouble in getting farm labor.—W. B. C.

Duluth, Minn.—The northwest grain crops are generally good, and harvesting of the crop will be general shortly but the movement is not expected to reach the bumper production of a year ago in volume. Receipts for July totaled 12,174,940 bus. and shipments 13,000,070 both considerably above the out and in movement a year ago.—F. G. C.

Spokane, Wash.—This year there seems to be more chaff and weeds growing in and around wheat fields, and in consequence growers have been warned to patrol their fields and highways, as carelessly thrown cigarettes, have in some cases caused much fire loss. Many growers are plowing a fire guard around their fields.—F. K. H.

Helena, Mont., Aug. 3.—Lack of rainfall was keenly felt in many parts of the state with signs of drouth beginning to appear in southern and north-central sections of the state. Flax continues to promise above average yields although the need for rain is being felt in the drier areas. Flax rust is prevalent in Sheridan, Daniels, and nearby counties and will cut into yields.—Jay G. Diamond, B.A.E.

Chicago, Ill.—Corn production as of Aug. 1 was estimated at 2,851,000,000 bus. by C. M. Galvin, crop statistician of James E. Bennett & Co. This compares with a July 1 government forecast of 2,708,000,000 bus. Mr. Galvin's estimate of the spring wheat crop was 308,000,000 bus., which would be the largest since 1928 and which compares with the government's estimate a month earlier of 272,000,000 bus. He placed all wheat at 830,000,000 bus., compared with 791,000,000 by the government.

Winchester, Ind., Aug. 7.—Oats looked like they were a failure everywhere. We only had one good crop of oats in this county, they were raised on the Goodrich homestead farm. A farm tenant brought in a little trailer, about 20 bu. oats this morning weighing 18½ lbs. to the bu., was all he got off of 8 acres. Our wheat crop is just about as terrific a failure as the oats crop but everything points to a wonderful corn crop in Indiana, largest acreage we have had for several years, likewise soybeans and take it as an average don't think I ever saw them look better at this time of the year.—Goodrich Bros. Co., P. E. Goodrich, pres.

Minneapolis, Aug. 4.—The harvest of small grain crops and flax is well advanced in southern Minnesota and South Dakota, and many fields of oats and barley have been cut further north. Although late crops will require another two or three weeks to mature, the major part will probably have been harvested within ten days. In the eastern part of the territory, rye and barley are of only poor to fair quality but further west, both quality and yields improve. Oats appear to be almost uniformly good in quality and, for the most part, the same is true of wheat. With the exception of parts of South Dakota, corn has made excellent progress as the result of favorable weather conditions and is now almost up to its normal stage of development. Generally it is tasseling, although some of the more advanced fields are forming ears. Flax still promises a very large crop, although yields in some sections will be reduced by plant diseases. Many fields are excessively weedy. The past two weeks have not materially changed the prospective small grain outlook in the Northwest. Losses in some sections have been made up by gains in others. Final results can only be determined with the progress of threshing but, in our opinion, the Northwest as a whole, seems assured of satisfactory crops of generally good quality.—Van Dusen Harrington Co., by Paul C. Rutherford, vice-pres.

Slaton, Tex., July 29.—Prospects of the grain sorghums crop in the plains territory of Texas, which will begin to move about Sept. 1, are excellent for a good crop. The producing area has had about 25% increase in acreage and in our opinion we will produce a larger crop of grain sorghums than the large crop harvested in 1942.—Henry Eidson, Ray C. Ayers & Son.

Lethbridge, Alta.—Millions of acres of wheat land in Alberta and Saskatchewan are seriously infested with wheat-stem sawfly and upwards of 25,000,000 bus. of wheat will be lost thru the ravages of this pest, according to Dr. C. W. Farstad, official in charge of wheat-stem sawfly research for the division of entomology. There is little or no indication of any serious losses in Manitoba.

Topeka, Kan., July 31.—Average protein of 1,550 cars of all classes of wheat tested by the Kansas inspection department in the week ended July 30 was 12.98% and 1,909 cars tested by Missouri averaged 13.02%. The 3,460 cars tested by both departments had an average of 13%, compared with 12.98% on 4,527 cars the preceding week and 13.32% for 1,430 cars a year ago.

Jefferson City, Mo.—Missouri's net loss of crop acreage as a result of floods in May and June is 350,000 acres of corn, 50,000 oats, 220,000 wheat, 10,000 barley, 5,000 potatoes and 30,000 alfalfa, according to the state-federal report for July. Losses of miscellaneous crops will bring the total to about 675,000 acres, compared with 500,000 acres lost from the 1942 June-July floods. Corn acreage in the state is the largest since 1936, but prospective yield of 23.5 bushels per acre, based on condition July 1 of 55%, is the smallest since 1936.

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 10.—Barley seems to be an exceptionally good crop with yields running as high as 60 bus. to the acre. We had one return on a flax combine which turned out 12 bus. to the acre. Outside of dry weather in the central Montana area, with grasshoppers showing up in central and eastern Montana where they will undoubtedly do considerably damage to the late flax, the prospect remains good, and it looks as though western North Dakota and eastern Montana will probably have a record-breaking crop this year.—Electric Steel Elevator Div., Occidental Elevator Division of Russell-Miller Mfg. Co.

Springfield, Ill., Aug. 4.—Progress of corn over much of the state ranged from good to excellent, tho in localities it was poor. In condition the crop ranges from poor to excellent, mostly fairly good to good. There is much that is tasseling, a smaller amount that is shooting ears, and less that is silking. There are still scattered reports of corn borer infestation; reports of slight chinch bug damage are also noted in a few south-central fields. Some little corn was blown down by the wind during the week. Small grain harvest has nearly been completed and much has been threshed, with light to good yields, oat returns being more disappointing than those of winter wheat. Soybeans are mostly good and much of the crop is now one to three feet high; some of the earlier plants are blooming; scattered fields are unfavorably weedy.—E. W. Holcomb, Meteorologist, U. S. Dept. of Commerce.

Minneapolis, Minn., July 30.—Winter wheat harvest has started in South Dakota, Montana, and the Pacific Northwest. Results of remaining acreage in the Pacific Northwest are expected to be generally good, but some forcing of the crop in Montana and South Dakota is reported, with the result that some expected yields and test weights will be lowered. Yields and quality are quite generally disappointing in the Eastern soft winter wheat states. Spring wheat prospects generally remain good to excellent, with North Dakota and the Pacific Northwest being the bright spots. Some areas, particularly in South Dakota and western Minnesota, seem to be showing the effect of the extremely hot weather. Late fields in some northern areas are in need of more precipitation, as heavy stands and dry hot winds have sapped the topsoil moisture. Corn has made good progress. Oats have been forced, perhaps somewhat prematurely, by the recent hot weather. Reports indicate that barley has been hit by blight in southeastern North Dakota, eastern and central South Dakota and western Minnesota. Deterioration from blight, if confirmed, coupled with high temperatures in the main producing belt would indicate some reduction is in prospect in the Aug. 1 official estimate of barley production.—Cargill Crop Report, T. J. Totushek, editor.

Alexandria, Ind.—Corn prospects poor. No oats offered.—C. F. Naber.

Topeka, Kan., Aug. 4.—The hybrid corn acreage in Kansas is estimated at 1,064,000 acres or 30 per cent of the 3,547,000 acres planted to corn in 1943, according to a report issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and the State Board of Agriculture. This compares with 794,000 acres planted in 1942 which represented 24.4 per cent of the total planted acreage. The greatest increase occurred in the eastern third of the state, while a substantial increase is also reported in the north central counties. The popularity of hybrid corn is evident by the fact that in 1943 it represented 30 per cent of the total corn acreage or about 6 times the 5.3 per cent estimated for 1939.—H. L. Collins, Sr. Agri. Statistician.

Decatur, Ill., Aug. 7.—The wheat harvest is completed, the quality and yield held up pretty well in the southern half of the state, but through this central section, yields were very disappointing and quality poor to fair. Growers are looking for good quality seed, adaptable to this area for fall planting. The oat harvest is over in this section, whereas, in the northern part of the state, it will take a few more days after it dries off to wind up the harvest. Generally, the quality of the oats was good, however, yields turned out very disappointing. Most of the oats stayed on the farms where they will be ground and fed. Moisture and humid weather is pushing the corn crop along rapidly. Some very excellent prospects where the corn was planted early in June and moisture conditions have also been favorable.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

## Government Crop Report

Washington, D. C., Aug. 10.—The Crop Reporting Board makes the following report based on Aug. 1 conditions:

| Crop—                                     | Acreage<br>(in thousands) |           | Production<br>(in thousands) |      |
|---|---------------------------|-----------|------------------------------|------|
|   | Harvest<br>1943           | 1942      | Aug. 1,<br>1943              | 1942 |
| Corn, all .....                           | 94,297                    | 3,175,154 | 2,974,711                    |      |
| Wheat, all .....                          | 49,883                    | 981,327   | 334,894                      |      |
| Winter .....                              | 33,859                    | 703,253   | 538,857                      |      |
| All Spring .....                          | 16,024                    | 278,074   | 301,037                      |      |
| Durum .....                               | 2,035                     | 44,660    | 37,203                       |      |
| Other spring .....                        | 13,989                    | 233,414   | 263,834                      |      |
| Oats .....                                | 37,944                    | 1,358,730 | 1,189,546                    |      |
| Barley .....                              | 15,106                    | 426,150   | 343,848                      |      |
| Rye .....                                 | 2,875                     | 57,341    | 33,514                       |      |
| Buckwheat .....                           | 493                       | 6,687     | 5,231                        |      |
| Flaxseed .....                            | 5,843                     | 40,660    | 54,331                       |      |
| Rice .....                                | 1,518                     | 66,363    | 70,776                       |      |
| All sorghums .....                        | 7,439                     | 107,245   | 124,350                      |      |
| Hay, all tame .....                       | 60,489                    | 82,245    | 87,613                       |      |
| Hay, wild .....                           | 12,432                    | 13,083    | 11,486                       |      |
| Hay, clover, timothy ..                   | 19,846                    | 28,276    | 27,943                       |      |
| Hay, alfalfa .....                        | 15,098                    | 36,547    | 32,888                       |      |
| Beans, dry edible, 100-<br>lb., bag ..... | 2,542                     | 19,608    | 22,845                       |      |
| Peas, dry field, bag....                  | 696                       | 7,160     | 10,003                       |      |
| Soybeans .....                            | 15,434                    |           |                              |      |
| Cowpeas .....                             | 2,574                     |           |                              |      |

†Picked and threshed. §Includes some quantities not harvested.

### Winter Wheat

Indicated production in leading Winter wheat states, with August 1 estimate for 1943 compared with 1942 final in thousand bushels.

|                  | 1943    | 1942    |
|------------------|---------|---------|
| Ohio .....       | 24,816  | 36,183  |
| Indiana .....    | 15,872  | 13,775  |
| Illinois .....   | 17,170  | 12,623  |
| Michigan .....   | 11,250  | 15,120  |
| Missouri .....   | 12,656  | 9,035   |
| Nebraska .....   | 61,598  | 63,760  |
| Kansas .....     | 150,597 | 206,661 |
| Oklahoma .....   | 32,044  | 57,370  |
| Texas .....      | 35,697  | 47,438  |
| Colorado .....   | 26,956  | 24,996  |
| Washington ..... | 25,569  | 46,880  |

### Spring Wheat

Indicated production of Spring wheat, other than durum:

|                    | 1943    | 1942    |
|--------------------|---------|---------|
| Minnesota .....    | 16,485  | 18,388  |
| North Dakota ..... | 118,131 | 112,180 |
| South Dakota ..... | 31,122  | 35,790  |
| Montana .....      | 50,758  | 39,052  |
| Washington .....   | 22,528  | 8,258   |

### Corn

| Corn production indicated in leading states: |         |         |
|--|---------|---------|
| Ohio .....                                   | 144,900 | 185,752 |
| Indiana .....                                | 191,708 | 216,702 |
| Illinois .....                               | 393,660 | 433,438 |
| Minnesota .....                              | 216,767 | 207,190 |
| Iowa .....                                   | 565,136 | 596,796 |
| Missouri .....                               | 117,260 | 146,899 |
| Nebraska .....                               | 233,330 | 242,708 |
| Kansas .....                                 | 78,120  | 90,060  |
| Oklahoma .....                               | 23,112  | 35,631  |
| Texas .....                                  | 89,297  | 78,761  |



Winnipeg, Man., July 28.—Nothing more than average crops of oats and barley can be expected. Fortunately there has been a large increase in acreage in both grains, the revised figures showing an increase of more than 2 million acres in oats and approximately 1½ million acres in barley. For oats on the new acreage, an average crop would represent 365 million bushels which compares with last year's production of 508 million bushels. On barley an average crop would be 189 million bushels which compares with 255 million bushels produced last year.—James Richardson & Sons, Ltd.

Dodge City, Kans., Aug. 7.—The protracted drought which held the Southwest in its grip for nearly 60 days was broken this week when a total of 1.85 inches of rain fell here at Dodge City over a 48-hour period. Reports from the southwestern counties indicate the rains pretty generally covered the dry sections. This was the first moisture of any consequence falling at many points since June 16. Grain sorghums and other row crops had begun to deteriorate quite severely. We believe, however, that this rain came in time to maintain an average prospect of these crops. The rain will also be of great benefit to the acreage intended for wheat seeding this fall; it will permit the working of the ground, will start the volunteer and may provide some volunteer wheat pasture which will be badly needed with the increased number of livestock and declining pasture condition. Most of the corn belt of Kansas had received generous rains during the latter part of July, and that crop is generally considered a satisfactory prospect.—J. F. Moyer, Sec'y Kansas Grain & Feed Ass'n.

Oklahoma City, Okla., Aug. 1.—Harvesting of wheat crop equal to that of last year is just being completed in Colorado and final returns may even top the 1942 figure. Yields ranged from 10 bus. an acre on dry land to as high as 50 and 60 bus. under irrigation in the Arkansas Valley. The acreage of feed crops is smaller than last year, with the exception of barley which soared to a new high. Grain sorghums were reduced 8 per cent; corn 4 per cent. So far this has been a very dry season in New Mexico. Harvesting of wheat has just been completed; yield about 50 per cent of normal. Farmers are pushing seed bed preparations, regardless of the scant moisture, for an increased acreage of wheat for 1944. Despite the dry weather, grain sorghums and Sudan grass are off to a fair start, and with sufficient moisture from now on should mature a good crop of grain and forage. Irrigated corn and grain sorghums promise to be better than normal. Pinto beans are late; however, the crop is making good growth.—Dept. of Public Relations, The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. Co.

one showed better than 2½ million. If we were to hazard a guess on the size of the Canadian crop we would say that it would be better than 15 million bus. —Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., T. L. Daniels.

## Soybean Crop 200,000,000 Bus.

Washington, D. C.—The Crop Reporting Board reports that the Aug. 1 condition indicates a soybean crop of 200,328,000 bus. harvested from 11,527,000 acres, compared with the December, 1942, estimate of 209,559,000 bus. from 10,762,000 acres.

A condition of 82 per cent is reported, 4 points lower than a year ago, but 5 points higher than the ten-year, 1932-41 average.

A yield of 17.4 bus. an acre is indicated, about two bushels less than last year's but a bushel over the ten-year average.

In Illinois the Aug. 1 condition of the soybean crop was 83, against 84 in 1942.

Sixteen senators have written a letter to Administrator Brown requesting removal of the present "unlawful ceiling on flour."

Cottonseed hulls and bran will be made into solvents for the manufacture of synthetic rubber at the plant of the Q. O. Chemical Co., opened July 15 by the Quaker Oats Co., in connection with its stock feed factory at Memphis, Tenn.

## Stalk Borers in Minnesota Corn

The common stalk borer has appeared in unusually large numbers this summer, according to T. L. Aamodt, Minnesota state entomologist. It has infested corn in most of the counties in the state. To control the stalk borer, farming practices and elimination of weeds are recommended rather than spraying or baiting.

The common stalk borer is not to be confused with the European corn borer. Present in bordering states, the European corn borer has not been reported in Minnesota so far this year.

## Open Interest in Future Deliveries

As reported by the Compliance Branch of the Food Distribution Administration the open interest in all futures on the Chicago Board of Trade recently has been as follows, in 1000 bus.:

|         | Wheat  | Corn   | Oats   | Rye    |
|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| June 12 | 35,277 | 16,538 | 14,919 | 40,939 |
| June 19 | 37,095 | 16,031 | 14,651 | 40,761 |
| June 26 | 37,479 | 15,574 | 15,774 | 39,357 |
| July 3  | 38,532 | 15,500 | 15,500 | 37,189 |
| July 10 | 42,676 | 15,222 | 15,222 | 36,338 |
| July 17 | 48,400 | 16,217 | 16,217 | 38,137 |
| July 24 | 50,217 | 17,351 | 17,351 | 38,919 |
| July 31 | 50,890 | 17,990 | 17,990 | 38,119 |
| Aug. 7  | 52,428 | 17,885 | 17,885 | 38,642 |

## Daily Closing Prices

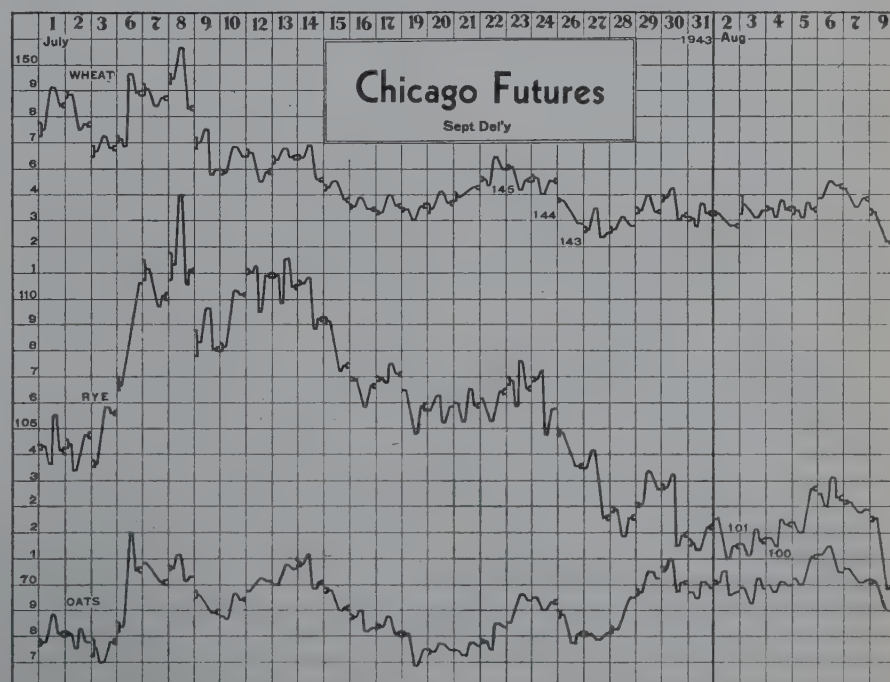
The daily closing prices for wheat, oats, rye, barley for September delivery at the following markets for the past two weeks have been as follows:

|               | —Option— |      | Wheat   |         |         |         |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |         |      |  |  |  |  |
|---------------|----------|------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|------|--|--|--|--|
|               | High     | Low  | July 23 | July 29 | July 30 | July 31 | Aug. 2 | Aug. 3 | Aug. 4 | Aug. 5 | Aug. 6 | Aug. 7 | Aug. 8 | Aug. 9 | Aug. 10 |      |  |  |  |  |
| Chicago       | 151½     | 131½ | 143%    | 144%    | 144%    | 144½    | 143%   | 144%   | 144%   | 144%   | 145½   | 144%   | 143½   | 143½   | 143%    | 143% |  |  |  |  |
| Winnipeg*     | 111½     | 96   | 109     | 109     | 109     | 108½    | 108%   | 108%   | 109%   | 110%   | 110%   | 110%   | 110%   | 110%   | 110%    | 110% |  |  |  |  |
| Minneapolis   | 144      | 131½ | 136%    | 136%    | 137     | 137     | 136%   | 136%   | 137    | 137    | 137    | 137%   | 137%   | 137%   | 137%    | 137% |  |  |  |  |
| Kansas City   | 142½     | 134½ | 137%    | 138%    | 137%    | 137%    | 137½   | 137    | 138    | 138%   | 138%   | 139%   | 138%   | 137½   | 137%    | 137% |  |  |  |  |
| Duluth, durum | 144½     | 135½ | 138%    | 139%    | 139%    | 139%    | 139½   | 139    | 139%   | 138%   | 138%   | 138%   | 138%   | 137½   | 137%    | 137% |  |  |  |  |
| Milwaukee     | 151½     | 138% | 143%    | 144%    | 144%    | 144%    | 143%   | 144%   | 144½   | 144½   | 144½   | 144½   | 144½   | 143½   | ...     |      |  |  |  |  |
| Oats          |          |      |         |         |         |         |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |         |      |  |  |  |  |
| Chicago       | 72       | 52%  | 69%     | 70½     | 70      | 69%     | 69%    | 69%    | 69%    | 70     | 71     | 70½    | 70½    | 69     | 69      |      |  |  |  |  |
| Minneapolis   | 67½      | 54%  | 64½     | 65½     | 64½     | 64½     | 64%    | 64%    | 65½    | 66½    | 65½    | 65½    | 64½    | 64½    | 64½     |      |  |  |  |  |
| Milwaukee     | 71½      | 54%  | 69%     | 70½     | 70½     | 69%     | 69%    | 69%    | 69%    | 70     | 71½    | 70½    | 70½    | 69     | ...     |      |  |  |  |  |
| Rye           |          |      |         |         |         |         |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |         |      |  |  |  |  |
| Chicago       | 114      | 78%  | 101½    | 102%    | 100%    | 101½    | 100%   | 100%   | 101½   | 102%   | 102½   | 101½   | 101½   | 98½    | 98½     |      |  |  |  |  |
| Minneapolis   | 107½     | 77%  | 94%     | 95½     | 94½     | 93%     | 93%    | 93%    | 94     | 96     | 95%    | 94½    | 94½    | 92½    | 92½     |      |  |  |  |  |
| Winnipeg*     | 103%     | 70½  | 94½     | 95%     | 94%     | 94½     | 93%    | 93%    | 94½    | 96     | 95%    | 95     | 93½    | 93½    | 92½     |      |  |  |  |  |
| Duluth        | 97%      | 92½  | 95%     | 95½     | 94½     | 93%     | 93%    | 93%    | 94     | 96     | 95%    | 94½    | 94½    | 92½    | 92½     |      |  |  |  |  |
| Barley        |          |      |         |         |         |         |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |         |      |  |  |  |  |
| Minneapolis   | 104      | 88%  | 100%    | 102     | 102½    | 102     | 102½   | 102½   | 104    | 103%   | 102½   | 100%   | 98½    | 98½    | 99½     |      |  |  |  |  |

\*October delivery.

## The Flaxseed Crop

Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 7.—In Iowa and southern Minnesota cutting of flax is more than two-thirds completed. Local rains have continued to delay harvesting operations in this area during the past week, but by Aug. 16 a good volume of new crop flax should be reaching Minneapolis. Some of the darker side of the picture is reaching us at the present time. There have been losses through the heavy yielding flax sections from hail which will in the opinion of most observers cut yields in the affected sections by an average of a bushel per acre. The wet weather is giving weeds a chance to choke out the flax in the uncut field. From North Dakota this week we received samples of flax from the Red River Valley right across to Minot. Aside from some lots that showed signs of pasmo, the fungus disease that is causing some concern this year, the samples looked unusually strong, bolls were well filled, and every indication pointed to substantial yields. In North Dakota and Montana grasshoppers are beginning to show up and may cause some damage to the late sown flax. In California harvesting is over 90% completed in the Imperial Valley and around Yuma. In the San Joaquin Valley about two-thirds of the crop has been harvested. Up to July 24 receipts of new crop flax at Los Angeles were 2,169,000 bus. and at San Francisco 1,571,000 bus. The reports of acreage in Canada continue to be somewhat conflicting. The last





## Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

St. Joseph, Mo.—A good movement of corn early in the year, and steady volume of other grains, has resulted in St. Joseph arrivals for the first seven months of 1943 approximating 21,000,000 bus.—N. K. Thomas, sec'y, St. Joseph Grain Exchange.

Ottawa, Ont., Aug. 5.—The following quantities of wheat and coarse grain, expressed in bushels, were delivered from farms in western Canada the week ending July 29 since Aug. 1, 1942, as compared to the same period a year ago, shown in parentheses: Wheat, 261,096,292 (227,854,572); oats, 117,981,843 (33,206,047); barley, 83,828,111 (26,535,412); rye, 9,506,564 (5,334,539); flaxseed, 11,389,325 (4,902,825).—S. A. Cudmore, M.A., Dominion Statistician.

Minneapolis, Minn.—The Hoover Grain Co. received the first authentic car of new spring wheat for the 1943 marketing season Aug. 3, after having received the first car of new oats and new rye. The wheat graded No. 1 heavy dark Northern, originated at Northville, S. D., and was shipped by the Northville Grain Co. King Midas Milling Co. paid \$1.42 a bushel for the wheat, which tested 60.5 lbs. to the bushel, carried a moisture notation of 11.15 per cent and protein content of 14.40.—P. J. P.

## Soybean Movement in July

Receipts and shipments of soybeans at the various markets during July, compared with July, 1942, in bushels, were:

|              | Receipts |         | Shipments |         |
|--------------|----------|---------|-----------|---------|
|              | 1943     | 1942    | 1943      | 1942    |
| Chicago      | 982,000  | 671,000 | 561,000   | 231,000 |
| Indianapolis | 144,000  | 63,000  | 155,000   | 46,500  |
| Kansas City  | .....    | .....   | 12,800    | .....   |
| Milwaukee    | 64,000   | 21,150  | .....     | .....   |
| Minneapolis  | 7,500    | 16,500  | .....     | .....   |
| Omaha        | 98,019   | 4,500   | 81,000    | .....   |
| St. Joseph   | 162,000  | 30,000  | .....     | .....   |
| St. Louis    | 154,000  | 4,800   | 89,600    | 3,200   |
| Toledo       | 360,000  | 332,800 | 131,200   | 177,600 |

## Wheat Movement in July

Receipts and shipments of wheat at the various markets during July, compared with July, 1942, in bushels, were:

|              | Receipts   |            | Shipments  |           |
|--------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|
|              | 1943       | 1942       | 1943       | 1942      |
| Baltimore    | 2,570,232  | 2,180,007  | 1,151,308  | 703,697   |
| Chicago      | 5,780,000  | 3,330,000  | 2,587,000  | 2,585,000 |
| Ft. Worth    | 5,349,400  | 3,848,600  | 1,762,600  | 315,000   |
| Hutchinson   | 8,145,900  | 9,090,900  | .....      | .....     |
| Indianapolis | 3,595,000  | 1,135,000  | 1,137,000  | 409,000   |
| Kan. City    | 36,345,600 | 21,459,600 | 14,807,000 | 6,976,800 |
| Milwaukee    | 332,400    | 114,610    | 141,300    | 54,600    |
| Minneapolis  | 28,293,000 | 12,460,500 | 14,514,000 | 4,612,000 |
| Omaha        | 12,181,833 | 5,753,000  | 3,806,270  | 1,043,000 |
| St. Joseph   | 5,337,600  | 3,612,800  | 1,777,600  | 988,800   |
| St. Louis    | 4,098,800  | 4,804,500  | 7,797,200  | 3,037,500 |
| Seattle      | 2,382,000  | 1,561,500  | .....      | .....     |
| Spokane      | 2,712,000  | 2,433,000  | .....      | .....     |
| Superior     | 5,125,154  | 2,446,645  | 5,620,891  | 2,349,460 |
| Toledo       | 2,446,300  | 3,700,900  | 773,500    | 799,000   |
| Wichita      | 6,689,500  | 7,162,100  | 2,371,500  | 2,614,200 |

## Barley Movement in July

Receipts and shipments of barley at the various markets during July, compared with July, 1942, in bushels, were:

|              | Receipts  |           | Shipments |           |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
|              | 1943      | 1942      | 1943      | 1942      |
| Baltimore    | 54,502    | 20,557    | .....     | .....     |
| Chicago      | 1,825,000 | 630,000   | 905,000   | 343,000   |
| Ft. Worth    | 60,800    | 65,600    | 14,400    | 12,900    |
| Hutchinson   | 8,750     | 10,000    | .....     | .....     |
| Indianapolis | 40,000    | .....     | 34,000    | .....     |
| Kansas City  | 1,731,200 | 376,000   | 708,800   | 496,000   |
| Milwaukee    | 3,457,644 | 1,113,680 | 1,326,600 | 656,600   |
| Minneapolis  | 7,485,100 | 2,121,600 | 5,494,400 | 1,890,400 |
| Omaha        | 1,065,800 | 201,600   | 744,964   | 272,169   |
| St. Joseph   | 313,250   | 66,500    | 138,250   | 29,750    |
| St. Louis    | 682,300   | 112,000   | 432,000   | 52,800    |
| Seattle      | 105,000   | 25,200    | .....     | .....     |
| Spokane      | 179,200   | 51,200    | .....     | .....     |
| Superior     | 1,127,848 | 10,408    | 1,163,527 | 5,733     |
| Toledo       | 121,500   | 129,000   | 73,500    | 66,000    |
| Wichita      | 28,200    | .....     | .....     | 69,700    |

Duluth, Minn.—For the crop year, Aug. 1, 1942 to July 31, 1943 grain receipts at Duluth-Superior totaled 109,371,000 bus., bulk of it wheat and shipments 105,100,000 bus. The trade is not looking forward for any seasonal grain shipping rush to this terminal on the new crop, because of wartime transportation difficulties, principally the absence of boat tonnage to carry grain as bulk of freighters are allocated to the ore trade so that only a moderate volume of grain can be moved by lake, compared with former years. At the present time elevators are holding over 35,000,000 bus. of grain which leaves open space between 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 bus. for working room and unless heavier shipping operations become available will keep the movement down to a moderate pace.—F. G. C.

Farm equipment retailers may pass on to consumers the actual transportation charges incurred by them instead of average combined freight charges, the Office of Price Administration announced in Amendment No. 5 to Maximum Price Regulation 133 (Retail Prices for Farm Equipment), effective July 31, not only simplifies the former provisions for determining freight charges the dealers were allowed to include in their selling prices but also reflects O.P.A.'s recognition of changes to the industry's customary manner of shipment brought about by wartime conditions.

## Rye Movement in July

Receipts and shipments of rye at the various markets during July, compared with July, 1942, in bushels, were:

|              | Receipts  |           | Shipments |         |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------|
|              | 1943      | 1942      | 1943      | 1942    |
| Baltimore    | .....     | 28,437    | .....     | .....   |
| Chicago      | 1,552,000 | 35,000    | 528,000   | 186,000 |
| Ft. Worth    | 34,500    | 1,500     | .....     | .....   |
| Hutchinson   | 1,250     | 2,500     | .....     | .....   |
| Indianapolis | 2,000     | 31,500    | 9,000     | 15,000  |
| Kansas City  | 379,500   | 37,500    | 108,000   | 31,500  |
| Milwaukee    | 63,240    | 12,080    | 224,010   | 16,315  |
| Minneapolis  | 2,170,500 | 1,146,500 | 1,846,500 | 544,500 |
| Omaha        | 513,081   | 73,235    | 233,950   | 61,600  |
| St. Joseph   | 37,500    | 3,000     | 16,500    | 1,500   |
| St. Louis    | 87,000    | 48,000    | 81,200    | 64,500  |
| Seattle      | 7,500     | .....     | .....     | .....   |
| Spokane      | 1,500     | .....     | .....     | .....   |
| Superior     | 138,420   | 51,787    | 104,124   | 45,523  |
| Toledo       | 6,000     | 1,500     | 426,000   | 87,000  |
| Wichita      | 3,400     | .....     | 1,700     | .....   |

## Oats Movement in July

Receipts and shipments of oats at the various markets during July, compared with July, 1942, in bushels, were:

|              | Receipts  |           | Shipments |           |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
|              | 1943      | 1942      | 1943      | 1942      |
| Baltimore    | 99,701    | 55,915    | .....     | .....     |
| Chicago      | 1,899,000 | 2,168,000 | 1,387,000 | 1,719,000 |
| Ft. Worth    | 84,000    | 126,000   | 12,000    | 4,000     |
| Indianapolis | 407,500   | 544,000   | 407,500   | 458,000   |
| Kansas City  | 866,000   | 550,000   | 690,000   | 408,000   |
| Milwaukee    | 23,000    | 24,860    | 19,000    | 66,500    |
| Minneapolis  | 3,687,750 | 1,320,750 | 3,134,250 | 1,172,250 |
| Omaha        | 1,202,000 | 488,000   | 728,000   | 394,550   |
| St. Joseph   | 194,000   | 426,000   | 94,000    | 98,000    |
| St. Louis    | 1,326,100 | 606,000   | 841,200   | 272,000   |
| Seattle      | 116,000   | 8,000     | .....     | .....     |
| Spokane      | 182,000   | 52,000    | .....     | .....     |
| Superior     | 154,690   | 2,000     | 289,695   | .....     |
| Toledo       | 197,400   | 273,000   | 42,000    | 237,000   |
| Wichita      | 38,400    | 6,800     | .....     | .....     |

## Corn Movement in July

Receipts and shipments of corn at the various markets during July, compared with July, 1942, in bushels, were:

|              | Receipts  |           | Shipments |           |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
|              | 1943      | 1942      | 1943      | 1942      |
| Baltimore    | 69,900    | 231,758   | 238,500   | .....     |
| Chicago      | 2,270,000 | 7,197,000 | 1,969,000 | 5,256,000 |
| Ft. Worth    | 22,500    | 147,000   | 3,000     | 51,000    |
| Indianapolis | 533,000   | 2,251,000 | 330,000   | 1,987,500 |
| Kansas City  | 1,448,400 | 1,999,200 | 266,500   | 2,583,000 |
| Milwaukee    | 553,840   | 726,950   | 8,850     | 706,800   |
| Minneapolis  | 274,500   | 1,924,500 | 271,500   | 1,428,000 |
| Omaha        | 1,855,072 | 796,731   | 1,427,000 | 2,247,030 |
| St. Joseph   | 253,500   | 322,500   | 90,000    | 319,500   |
| St. Louis    | 1,049,600 | 1,489,500 | 312,000   | 1,143,000 |
| Seattle      | 28,500    | 160,500   | .....     | .....     |
| Spokane      | 22,500    | 64,500    | .....     | .....     |
| Superior     | 7,581     | 1,339,603 | 221,960   | 1,687,217 |
| Toledo       | 99,200    | 233,600   | 24,000    | 547,200   |

## C. C. C. Will Trade High Protein for Low Grade Wheat

J. B. Hutson, pres. of the Commodity Credit Corporation, has decided to exchange the high protein wheat held by the corporation to the grain elevator operators and millers who may have lower grades on hand. Officials say: "We are unwilling to continue to sell 18 per cent protein wheat for feed, unless we absolutely have to, hence we will push the exchange program hard."

Holding that the corn situation has created a feed crisis Mr. Hutson decided July 26 to discontinue supplying wheat for any purpose other than feed.

In three weeks the C.C.C. has sold 45,000,000 bus. of wheat and now has about 170,000,000 bus.

## Soybean Flour for Public Consumption

Soybean flour has long been made by the A. E. Staley Mfg. Co., of Decatur, Ill., for commercial purposes; and now will be introduced to the general public at the request of the War Food Administration.

Its protein content is considerable, like that found in meat, milk, eggs and cheese, and an average family could consume several pounds per week in different dishes. The Staley experimental kitchen has developed 42 representative recipes that will be in a book to be given to each purchaser of a one or three-pound package of "Stoy" as it will be called, in the retail stores.

To determine its acceptability to the consumer the company has launched an intensive sales campaign in nine cities: Providence, Utica, Harrisburg, Columbia, S. C., Shreveport, La., Augusta, Ga., Peoria, Sioux City and Sacramento. It is not rationed.

## The Crisis in Feeds

(Continued from page 105)

right to bid for needed supplies. As a result, plants in the nation are slowing down and some are actually closing. The initiative and experience of thousands of competent men are denied expression in action.

Country feed dealers everywhere in the nation are faced with the unpleasant task of allotting to the farmers of the communities where they dwell and do business, insufficient supplies to take care of the needs.

Tens of thousands of farmers are desperate, not knowing from one day to the next, whether they can continue to feed their animals and flocks the next day. The power of action has been taken from the people under the guise of war emergency. Constructive actions and decisions from our National Government are at an all-time low. Unless the people who have taken these powers from us wake up and face the facts and tell us what, as an industry, we can plan on, the total food production of the country will continue to decline when the needs for it are the greatest.

In making this general analysis of the feed situation, I am offering no solution either to Government or to industry. There are solutions and they have been advanced repeatedly by competent men in the food industry and by competent men in Government.

I am making no attempt here to "brain-trust" for the Government or for the food industry. We have too much of that already by men who cannot be held responsible for their acts. It has always seemed to me that for the people to deal with a great national situation intelligently, the facts must be exposed to public view. When this is done often enough and accurately enough, public opinion has, up to this time at least, always prevailed and forced constructive action.

If my analysis is accurate and has added anything to the sum total of your knowledge, then it is worth taking into consideration in making your plans.



# Power and Power Transmission

By C. M. PARK, Chief Engineer, Mill Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau  
From Discussion at the Meeting of Indiana Hay and Grain Dealers Ass'n.

Squirrel cage motors constitute the source of power in probably 95% of the grain and milling plants. One characteristic of squirrel cage motors which has not received the attention it deserves is the maximum torque which such a motor is capable of delivering. This maximum torque is developed at about 85 or 90 per cent of the full load speed of the motor, and may be as high as four times the motor full load torque. For the ordinary squirrel cage motor, the starting torque is substantially less than the maximum torque, which means that the motor will pull much harder after it gets up to speed than when it is starting.

The horsepower rating on the name plate of a motor is simply the amount of load the motor can pull continuously without getting too hot for safety. The actual horsepower which the motor is capable of delivering momentarily may be three or four times the rating on the name plate.

This reserve of power is a real asset in the operation of much of the machinery used in grain and milling plants, because it is available to pull a machine through a momentary overload or partial choke. In the case of corn shellers and hammer mills, this reserve power is particularly valuable because it permits operation of the equipment at full capacity without danger that momentary overloads, which are inevitable in the operation of such machines, will stall the machine and result in a complete choke-up.

Elevator legs have particular need for the reserve power inherent in a squirrel cage motor because of the frequency with which overfeeding or back-legging results in momentary overloads and partial chokes. To have a leg choke down and stall while a line of farmers' trucks are waiting to be unloaded is a headache for any elevator operator, and this can often be avoided by calling on the momentary reserve capacity of the driving motor.

If a squirrel cage motor had only the 25% overload capacity for which internal combustion engines are usually designed, the frequency of chokes would make the operation of many grain plants a real nightmare.

**TRANSMISSION OF POWER:** The valuable overload capacity of a squirrel cage motor can be utilized only when the power transmitting equipment is capable of delivering the maximum motor output to the load. Consequently, it is important that the power transmission equipment have a capacity at least equal to the maximum power output available from the motor.

Power drives can be divided into two classes. The first is the positive drive which includes chain and gear drives as well as direct drives through rigid or flexible couplings. The second class could be called friction drives, and would include flat belts, V-belts, ropes, and some types of variable speed transmissions.

Of the various positive drives, direct connection through a suitable coupling is the simplest and probably the least expensive. Direct connection can be used, however, only when the speed of the driven machine is the same as the speed of the motor. Since the number of different speeds available from squirrel cage motors is limited, the percentage of cases in which direct connection can be used is relatively small.

Where the speed of the driven machine is required to be different from that of the driving motor, some form of speed changing drive is required. Positive drives in the form of gears or chains can be designed for a wide range of speed ratios, and if the operating speed of the chain or of the gears is not too high, such drives will give efficient and satisfactory service.

Where direct drives are used, it is important that the motor and the driven machine be carefully lined up. Improper alignment is likely to cause rapid wear in flexible couplings, and may cause serious overheating in some types. With rigid couplings, misalignment will cause vibration, and is likely to damage bearings on both the motor and the driven machine.

Gear drives must be properly lubricated with the type and grade of lubricant recommended by the manufacturer. It is usually advisable to flush out the gear case with light oil and change the lubricant at least twice a year, and where the service is severe or continuous, more frequent oil changes may be necessary. Where gears are located in unheated buildings, care should be taken to use the grade of oil which is correct for the season.

Chain drives should be lubricated in accordance with the instructions of the manufacturer, and it is important that such drives be adjusted periodically to take up the slack which results from normal wear. Failure to keep chain drives properly adjusted is probably responsible for a considerable percentage of cases where such drives have not been satisfactory.

With a positive drive, whether it is direct connection, gear or chain, it is necessary that the drive have momentary overload capacity sufficient to take care of the maximum power output of the driving motor, particularly where the driven machine is of a type that may choke down while running. If this condition is met, you are assured that the full maximum output of the driving motor will be available when needed.

**FRICITION DRIVES:** In grain elevators and feed mills, the friction drives most commonly found are flat belts and V-belts. The power transmitting capacity of these drives is dependent entirely on the friction developed between the belt and the pulley or sheave, and on the speed of the belt in feet per minute. The life of a belt drive is dependent mainly on the operating tension to which it is subjected and on the diameter of the smaller of the pulleys or sheaves around which it passes.

Friction between pulley or sheave and belt depends on the materials involved and on the pressure which holds the belt in contact with the pulley or sheave. Pressure, in turn, depends on belt tension and on belt speed. As the belt speed is increased, centrifugal force tends to force the belt away from the pulley, and at the same time, the tendency for a layer of air to be drawn in between the belt and the pulley is increased. As a result of these factors, there are definite maximum belt speeds beyond which it is impracticable to go. Most engineers agree that about 5000 feet per minute is the maximum practicable speed for a V-belt, and that 6000 feet per minute is about the top for a flat belt.

Another factor affecting the transmitting capacity of a belt drive is the arc of contact between the belt and the smaller pulley or sheave. Actually, the total traction of the drive is dependent only on the total pressure holding the friction surfaces together, and is not dependent on the area of contact between the surfaces. However, in high ratio drives where the arc of contact on the small pulley or sheave is reduced, the tension of the belt must be increased in order to maintain the required total pressure between the friction surfaces.

To increase the belt tension without over-stressing the material of which the belt is made, it is necessary to increase the width of the belt in the case of a flat belt, or to increase the number of belts in the case of V-belts. All of which is a roundabout way of saying that increased belt width or thickness for flat belts or increased number of belts for V-belts

is required when the arc of contact with the smaller pulley or sheave is reduced.

Arc of contact is determined by the speed ratio of the drive, by the diameters of the pulleys or sheaves, and by the distance between centers. Short center high ratio drives will involve relatively small arc of contact with the smaller pulley or sheave, and for a given belt and belt speed, the horsepower capacity of such a drive will be less than for a drive having a lower speed ratio and a greater distance between centers. In some cases it is possible to increase the capacity of a drive by use of an idler running on the slack side of the belt and so located that the arc of contact or wrap around the smaller pulley or sheave is increased. The successful use of idlers, however, calls for competent design, and even then, the gain in capacity is relatively small.

## Washington News

Lard purchases by the government have been curtailed; and 26,000,000 lbs. of edible lard has been diverted to soapmakers for "lack of storage space." Federally inspected lard stocks showed an increase of 128,850,000 pounds between Jan. 1 and July 1 this year. During the corresponding 1942 period inspected stocks declined by 84,251,000 pounds.

The War Food Administration has authorized manufacturers of farm machinery and equipment to distribute up to 40 per cent of their production, in the year beginning July 1, 1943, of items now listed for rationing under W.P.B. order L-257, which provides for specific quotas for various farm machines and permits unlimited production of repair parts.

The War Food Administration Aug. 9 revised downward the gifts to wheat, corn and cotton producers under the 1943 agricultural conservation program, adjusting available funds to increased participation in the program. Approximately \$390,000,000 is available for 1943 conservation payments. Revised rates of payments (with the former rates in parentheses are: Cotton, 1 cent a pound (1.1 cent); corn, 3 cents a bushel (3.6 cents); and wheat, 8.5 cents a bushel (9.2 cents).

Four Distilleries have been granted priorities to install plants to recover protein livestock feed from the slop which now goes to waste after the manufacture of alcohol from grain. This marks the beginning of a \$19,000,000 program sponsored by the War Food Administration, which has recommended installation of such equipment at 34 distilleries, with the object of recovering 420,000 tons of badly needed high-protein feed. The distilleries granted priorities and cost of equipment: Schenley Distilleries, Frankfort, Ky., \$553,000; Farm Crops Processing Corporation, Omaha, Neb., \$515,000; Hiram Walker and Sons, Inc., Peoria, Ill., \$158,000; Joseph E. Seagram & Sons, Inc., Lawrenceburg, Ind., \$125,000.

Brewers are required to use 15 per cent of their allocated malt grain for producing beer of an alcoholic content of 3.2 per cent or less. All 3.2 per cent beer in hands of brewers, up to 15 per cent of total plant capacity, may not be sold without authorization from the Director of F.D.A. It is anticipated such authorization will be granted in instances of government purchases primarily for the armed forces. Existing malt conservation requirements continue in effect. Brewers consuming more than 70,000 bus. of malted grain a year will be limited to 93 per cent of their usage during the base period. Brewers consuming less than 70,000 bus. are permitted to use 100 per cent of their former usage. Base period is corresponding quarter of 12 months ending Mar. 1, 1943.



## Suggested Changes in Alfalfa Ceiling Order

The following statement was submitted on July 21st to the Hay & Feed Division, O.P.A., Washington, D. C., by Mr. E. L. Kyte, The Grange Co., Modesto, Calif., Chr. Hay Division, in support of numerous personal conferences with Regional O.P.A. officials seeking immediate changes in the Alfalfa Ceiling Order:

There are a number of things which have been overlooked in the writing and issuing of Alfalfa Hay MPR 322 and also the revised editions of the same order. Referring to Bulletin 5, revised MPR 322, effective June 23, 1943.

Article 2—Maximum Prices and Terms of Sale—Section 4: In defining producer, producer means a person who grows or produces alfalfa hay and should be amended to include the following: "Or purchases same standing and performs all the farming operations from then on." There has always been this type of farmer who purchases his alfalfa fields standing from landowner and then performs all the work from thereon. In the same section on the fourth line between the words "situated" and "ready" should be included in parenthesis "roadside in bale pile." This is the term that is used by the trade and is understood by the farmer, the dealer, the truckman and everyone connected with the hay business.

Section 5—A Country Shipper: This should be eliminated entirely in Nevada and Arizona. To the writer's knowledge there have never been country shippers in these two states as well as in California. There have been country buyers who were willing to purchase hay for a dealer on a commission of from fifty cents to one dollar per ton. The country shipper exists principally in the middle west and in Canada. It is safe to say that 90% of the country shippers in the Pacific Northwest are owned by some dealer in the state of Washington or Oregon who participates in the revenue that said country shipper may acquire. What service does a country shipper perform that a dealer does not? Why should a country shipper be allowed a two dollar per ton maximum markup and a dealer only one dollar and a half maximum markup? Since the original MPR order No. 322 was published there are country shippers bobbing up by the dozens in both Nevada and Arizona who never existed before this order, know nothing of the hay business and have taken this part of the order as an opportunity to sandwich into the picture at the cost of \$2 per ton to the consumer.

Section 6—Maximum Prices for Sales by a Dealer: The regional office of the O.P.A. at San Francisco has copies of a questionnaire that was put out by the California Hay, Grain & Feed Ass'n for all its members which will reflect some very striking, unfair rulings in trying to adhere to MPR 322 and any revised or supplementary orders since then. It is the general consensus of opinion of the dealers of this association who probably represent 90% of the hay dealers in California that the maximum markup of \$1.50 per ton allowed a dealer should prevail when hay is purchased at ceiling prices and if alfalfa hay is purchased under ceiling prices that the dealers markup should be left open. As it is now set up a dealer has no chance to recuperate the losses on a poor buy by one of his buyers and the best hay buyer in the U. S. will make two or three bad buys every year which loss will occur before the hay can be disposed of.

A provision should be made whereby a dealer is not held down to each specific lot of hay he purchases and sells. He should be able to average either by the week or

the month his purchases and sales. As an example: Today a dealer purchases three thousand tons of alfalfa hay at \$22 per ton. He sells against these purchase contracts at \$23.50 per ton plus all transportation costs, etc. Two weeks from today he pays \$24 or ceiling price for 3000 tons of hay and sells against these contracts at \$25.50 per ton plus all transportation costs, etc. The dealer should be allowed to deliver on his first sales out of his second purchases and vice versa, deliver out of his second purchases on his first sales. One delivery will show a large loss, the other delivery will show a large profit, but the two will average out at the allowed maximum markup. To be able to do this would relieve a very acute transportation condition which exists today. This practice has always been followed for years and it may be advantageous to deliver a high priced purchase on a low priced sale in order to save miles and time of transportation and also being able to supply the consumer when he needs the alfalfa most.

Section 7—Maximum Prices and Sales by a Retailer: There was never anything more unfair than to ask a retail dealer to conduct his business on a \$5 gross margin unless storage, interest, insurance, shrinkage and carrying charges be allowed to be added to his cost or he should be allowed a gross markup of \$10 per ton. The balance of the price schedule for the retailer on the larger deliveries should reflect the same proportionate advance.

## Corn Borer Invading Wisconsin

The European corn borer, most feared of corn insects, is campaigning in Wisconsin, but so far is conducting more of a war of nerves than a blitzkrieg, according to Norman Neal and C. L. Fluke.

At present the borer has penetrated into at least half the counties of this state, after making a landing on the Lake Michigan shore in 1931.

Borer injury has been quite noticeable in Eastern Wisconsin for the past three years, particularly on sweet corn and to some extent on field corn, but so far there has been little really severe damage in field corn.

Given favorable weather conditions, the corn borer may unleash a devastating attack at any time. This means that, in military terms, farmers will be wise to seize the initiative by undertaking control measures now, before the borer gains the upper hand.—Wis. Exp. Sta.

Of this year's peanut crop about 700,000 tons will be allocated to the edible trade—375,000 tons for civilian consumption and the remainder for the Army and Navy. About 287,000 tons will be used for manufacture of candy, drying, salting, roasting, etc.

## Limiting AAA Activities

Marvin Jones, Administrator of War Food Administration, has announced new instructions concerning the limitations placed by Congress on the activities of AAA employees as follows:

Informational agents cannot be employed in regional, state, and county offices and no employee shall engage in any promotional or propaganda activities or in any activity designed to influence legislation. State, county, and community committeemen may give full information to individual farmers and groups of farmers, or to anyone else as to the provisions of and the operations of the farm program.

To provide corn for war industries more than 9,000,000 bus. of corn was purchased during July under the W.F.A. emergency program.

The War F. Adm. on July 29 announced a reciprocal agreement between the United States government and Canada, which will permit custom combine and other wheat harvesting and threshing equipment operators to cross the international border to expedite the wheat harvest in the two countries. Farmers in this country will submit their orders for harvest or threshing equipment to county U.S.D.A. war boards. The orders will be referred from state war boards to the chairman of the North Dakota U.S. D.A. War Board at Fargo, who will arrange with Canadian officials for the entry of operators into the United States. Requests from United States crews desiring work in Canada will be handled in a similar manner.

## Sidney, Mont., Has Many Extra Bins

When the early settlers decided to build a town on the Yellowstone River, they were undecided as to whether it would be best to build in North Dakota or Montana, so they started the town of Sidney, in the eastern part of Dawson County, just across the river from North Dakota. This prosperous town is now served by four different grain buyers, namely: Farmers Mercantile Elevator Co.; Northland Seed Co.; Occident Elevator Co., and the Russell-Miller Milling Co.

The large crop of 1942 necessitated the building of a number of supplementary storage bins, which now dot the landscape in every direction. Some are of wood, some are of sheet metal, relics of the ever-normal granary. So this terminus, of the Northern Pacific branch running north from Glendive, has been unusually busy since last harvest, and is now promised another busy season to handle the 1943 crop of wheat.

The illustration herewith is from The Northwest magazine of the N. P. Ry.



Courtesy Northwest Magazine N.P.R.R.  
The four large elevators at Sidney, Mont., have not room to store all the wheat of that area so many steel tanks and wood bins have been added to protect the grain from the elements.



## Grading Flaxseed

By the Extension Service of U. S. Dept. of Agri.

Flaxseed is sold by grade. The three grades are No. 1, No. 2, and Sample.

Take a fair sample of the flaxseed.

Smell the sample. If the grain has a musty, sour, or other bad odor, or if it is heating, it should be graded Sample. Those who have stored damp flaxseed find later that the seed has a bad odor and may be heating.

Dirt and other seeds lower the grade and the price of flaxseed. In grading flaxseed, the sample is cleaned with special screens or sieves; the foreign matter that cannot be taken out with sieves is picked out by hand from a small part of the sample. This material is known as dockage. Dockage is indicated as so many parts in a hundred. For example, if 100 pounds of flaxseed "sold in the dirt," has 10 per cent dockage, the seller would be paid for 90 pounds of flaxseed. He might get something for the dockage if it contained valuable seed, such as wheat or oats.

To test for dockage, at least two screens or sieves are needed, one a wire-mesh sieve, with 4 by 16 meshes to the square inch and another with small round holes four and one-half sixteenths of an inch across. The wire-mesh sieve takes out coarse matter, and the second sieve removes fine dirt and small weed seeds. If broken flaxseed is removed, the dockage is run over the sieve a second time to save from the dockage as much broken flaxseed as possible. If the dockage cannot be removed by the sieves, the job is finished by picking the rest of the dockage from a small part of the cleaned flaxseed.

This will be worth while, for at this time, when trucks and freight cars are scarce, we should not expect them to haul worthless weed seeds along with grain.

Flaxseed that has more than 11 parts of water to 100 parts of seed is not safe for storage. Flaxseed with over 11 per cent water will be graded as Sample instead of No. 1 or No. 2. Flaxseed containing 8 or 9 per cent water suits the oil mills best. Wet flaxseed is hard to grind

and press. Less oil and meal are made from it than from dry flaxseed.

Grain inspectors use a moisture tester for determining the percentage of water in flaxseed.

The best time to thresh or combine flaxseed is when the flax bolls or pods open at the top and crack slightly between the five little segments or parts of the seed boll. When damp, the seed boll is tightly closed.

In grading flaxseed a test of what a measured bushel would weigh is made. To grade No. 1, the seed must test at least 49 pounds, and to grade No. 2, it must test 47 pounds. This keeps badly shriveled and immature flaxseed out of the higher grades. Inspectors make this test with a brass quart measure and beam and use the flaxseed after it has been cleaned with dockage sieves.

When there are fire-damaged kernels in a sample of flaxseed, it is graded as Sample. Fire-damaged seed is charred and dead black. Such seed has been burned by fire. Storing flaxseed when damp may have caused the fire. Flaxseed can also be injured by sprouting and by being frosted or badly weather-damaged. As long as there are no fire-damaged kernels, the No. 1 grade may have 20 and the No. 2 grade 30 per cent of damaged kernels.

## Feed Mill Wage Rate Increased

Pittsburgh, Pa.—A wage increase of 13c per hour in the basic rate local feed milling companies may pay their employees was authorized Aug. 9 by the War Labor Board. W.P.B. previously had refused to permit feed mills here to pay more than 62c an hour, a rate which local millers claimed was forcing workers to accept better paying jobs elsewhere.

The authorized increase was up to 75c an hour minimum. Mill owners claimed they lost so many experienced employees to other industries at the lower wage level that the maintenance of normal feed production was impossible.

To strengthen U. S. wartime diets nutritionally, more than 12 times the quantity of soya products available last year has been allocated to civilians for a year's period ending June 30, 1944, the War Food Administration announced Aug. 9.

## New Editor for Cargill Crop Bulletin

Thomas J. Totushek has been appointed editor of the Cargill Crop Bulletin which for many years has contained the most complete monthly or more frequent compilations of crop data from all reliable sources, and from Cargill special agents.

Mr. Totushek is a Cargill product, having come to the firm in 1923 at the age of 18 from High School, starting as assistant in the laboratory. His intelligence and thoroughness led to his selection to be specifically trained to serve as secretary to President J. H. MacMillan, in which position he obtained a broad view of the grain business.

Later he entered the operating end of the business under Dr. Julius Hendel; but with the expansion of the Cargill business a research department was established, headed by Mr. Totushek. To this responsibility has now been added that of editing the Crop Bulletin.

T. R. Shaw, the retiring editor, had reached the retirement age and due to failing eyesight asked to be relieved. Mr. Shaw joined the firm in 1903 and soon was given charge of the accounting for the country elevator division until temporarily incapacitated by an automobile accident in 1927, after which he took charge of the mimeographed report circulated among Cargill executives and expanded it into the present bulletin.

## New York Dealers Meet

The 38th annual convention of the New York State Hay & Grain Dealers Ass'n was held Aug. 5 and 6 at the Hotel Syracuse, Syracuse, N. Y.

PRES. D. C. JONES of Weedsport presided.

HUGHES A. DESAUTELS of New Bedford, Mass., welcomed the visitors.

Other speakers were Edward S. Foster of Ithaca, of the Farm Bureau Federation; Webster J. Birdsall of Albany, director of the state bureau of markets; Dr. R. Gillette, statistician of the state department of agriculture, and Austin W. Carpenter, Sherburne, executive director of the Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants.

A resolution was adopted requesting rationing boards to grant gasoline for the distribution of feed and grain, and enough fuel to transport hay to the railroad stations.

Another resolution cautioned members to be alert on the subject of ceiling prices on hay and grain, since there are none now in effect in this area. The association resolved that a hearing would be requested prior to any action on the part of the OPA. In this section, forage prices are governed by ceiling prices established in the midwest.

OFFICERS elected for the ensuing year are L. F. Hewitt of Locke, pres.; Louis J. Lipe of Sharon Springs, vice-pres.; Robert Misar of Rochester, sec'y-treas., and John Mulham, New York City; James H. Gray, Springville, and William H. Archer, Rochester, board of directors.

The War Food Administration has granted millers, bakers and others interested an extension until Aug. 11 to file their opinions on the proposal that all white flour for human consumption should be enriched with vitamins.



T. R. Shaw, Minneapolis, Minn.



Thos. J. Totushek, Minneapolis, Minn.



# Mites in Stored Grain and Their Control

Prepared by B. N. Smallman, Under the Direction of H. E. Gray, Division of Entomology, Science Service, Dominion Department of Agriculture—in co-operation with the Board of Grain Commissioners.

Mites damage stored grain by raising the moisture content of the grain. Increased moisture in stored grain promotes the growth of moulds and leads to heating of the grain.

**KINDS OF MITE:** Mites raise the moisture content of stored grain only when they are present in large numbers.

Of the six species of mite found in stored grain in Western Canada, only two appear to be capable of increasing their numbers with sufficient rapidity to threaten the condition of stored grain.

The "common" grain mite has a pearly-white body, smooth, shiny, waxy-looking. The snout and legs are tinged with brown. This mite moves very sluggishly.

The common mite is found more frequently and in larger numbers than any other mite. The worst infestations are always caused by the common grain mite. Grain heavily infested with the common grain mite usually has the characteristic, sweetish mitey odour.

The hairy mite is whitish and the body is covered with long hairs which stick out at sharp angles. This mite moves rapidly. The hairy mite does not appear to be capable of increasing its number as rapidly as the common mite. It is occasionally found in very large numbers in stored grain and frequently found associated with the common mite.

A third type of mite is the cannibal mite. This mite is larger than any other mite found in stored grain. It is usually brownish in colour and moves quickly. The cannibal mite feeds on other mites. It is never found in large numbers and for this reason is not to be regarded as a threat to stored grain.

**WHERE MITES ARE FOUND:** Moisture is of primary importance to mites. For this reason any part of the grain suspected or known to have a higher moisture content than the bulk of the grain should be probed for mites.

In grain stored for some time without dis-

turbance there is a process at work that leads to the accumulation of more moisture in the surface layers of the grain than anywhere else in the grain. This condition is particularly evident in the temporary annexes with poor ventilation. For instance, in grain binned with an average moisture content of 12.2%, the grain 12 feet down in the bin may still show a moisture content of 12.2%, while the surface grain may be actually tough, and moisture contents higher than 12.2% may extend to a depth of 4 feet or more. This crusted condition sometimes exists where no mites can be found.

Usually, however, mites will be found in the surface layers of stored grain because of the favourable moisture conditions. For this reason, the surface layers of the grain should always be probed to a depth of 4 to 6 feet when examining a bin for mites.

Unfortunately, this is not the whole story. The presence of mites should be suspected at points other than the surface layers of the grain under the following conditions:

- 1) Wherever a bin was partially filled and then allowed to stand for some time before it was completely filled. In such a case, the surface of the grain when the bin is partly filled, will tend to accumulate moisture to produce a layer of high moisture grain at that depth when the bin is completely filled. Mites have been found in such a layer deep in the grain.
- 2) Wherever the flooring of a bin is flat on the ground. Under these conditions moisture from the soil produces a layer of moist grain in the bottom of the bin and mites in large numbers have been found in the bottom of such bins. It is recommended that bins raised above the ground, but banked with earth, should have the earth cleared away now to permit free circulation of air under the flooring.
- 3) Wherever a load of tough grain has been introduced into a bin.
- 4) Wherever there is suspicion that water has leaked in and run down walls or props to some depth in the grain.

**MOISTURE AND TEMPERATURE:**

The moisture content of the grain is of primary importance to mites. The common mite seems unable to increase its numbers in grain with a moisture content below 13%. In grain with a moisture content of 15% the common mite is able to slowly increase its numbers. With moisture contents of 14% to 15%, it increases very rapidly. At moisture contents of 15% to 17% huge numbers of eggs are found, indicating a very rapid rate of reproduction.

When the moisture content of the grain exceeds 18% there is a decrease in the numbers of the mite until at 20% to 22% moisture content very few are found.

The hairy mite can live and apparently reproduce itself in grain with a moisture content as low as 12%. Temperatures, within the limits found in stored grain, seem to be of secondary importance. Stored grain never reaches a temperature low enough to kill mites; and it seems unlikely that normal stored grain ever reaches temperatures high enough to kill mites. Low grain temperatures will operate to slow down the rate of increase of mites, although mites are apparently able to increase their numbers at temperatures of 36° F. to 38° F. The most favourable temperature for mites is between 60° F. and 65° F.

**VENTILATION:** Ventilation cannot be regarded as a cure for mite-infested grain. Mites already working in an annex have continued to go ahead after the bin has been provided with ventilation. Adequate ventilation is probably the best preventative against mites in stored grain. A current of air over the whole surface of the grain from the time it is binned will certainly operate against the accumulation of moisture in the surface layers of the grain. Good ventilation supplemented by raking or shovelling over the top of the bin on warm, dry days will tend to reduce the moisture content of the surface layers of grain and thus provide a dry condition unfavorable to mites.

To provide an adequate air-space over the grain surface, annexes should not be filled above the plate. Excellent ventilation is achieved by box-ventilators placed just under the eaves and roof ventilators. The doors should also be left open whenever possible.

**MECHANICAL METHODS OF CONTROLLING MITES:** Scalping the infested top layers of a bin, turning the grain in the elevator, cleaning the grain and shovelling over the tops, are all methods that have been in general use for the control of mites. How effective are these methods?

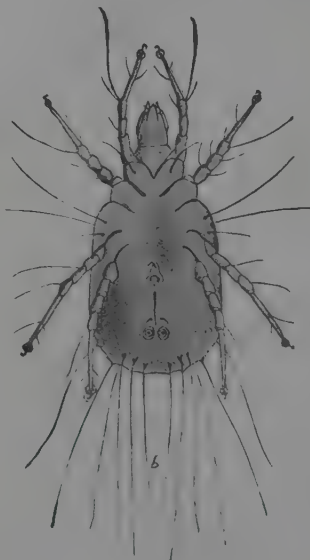
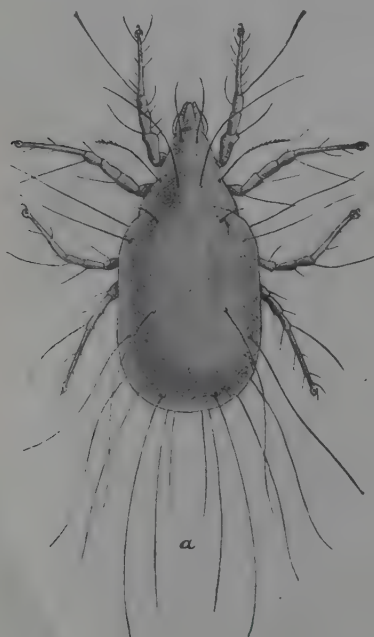
The following are a few examples of what has been found quite generally:

- 1) In an annex known to be infested to a depth of 3 to 4 feet from the surface, the top 5 feet of grain was removed. No mites were found at the new surface. Three weeks later mites broke out again at the new surface.
- 2) The top 4 feet of mite-infested grain was removed from an annex, turned in the elevator, and returned to the annex. Samples showed no living mites. Subsequently mites reappeared in numbers in this grain.
- 3) All the grain in an annex was thoroughly cleaned before binning so that it was practically free of dockage. A very heavy infestation of the common mite was found in this grain.

The common mite is capable of entering the germ end of the wheat berry and feeding on the germ. As many as 25 mites have been found inside the germ and of a kernel. Insofar as mites are actually inside the wheat kernels, turning and cleaning will not eliminate them and sufficient mites may be present to start an infestation.

From these examples it is clear that only temporary control of mites can be expected

[Concluded on Page 121]



Grain Mite Tyroglyphus 100 times enlarged



# Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new elevators, feed mills, improvements; changes in firms; fires, casualties, accidents and deaths are solicited.

## CANADA

Ottawa, Ont.—Trade Minister MacKinnon announced July 30 that the Canadian wheat board has set initial wheat quotas for the 1943-44 crop year at three bushels per authorized acre, against the 15-bu. quota established for 1942-43. These quotas would apply at stations where there was sufficient space to complete delivery of the 1942-43 quota, he stated. He explained the initial quotas were lower than last year because of the present congestion in country elevators, and noted that the government was making arrangements to help elevator companies to undertake advances to farmers against farm stored wheat deliverable under the 1943-44 quotas. Finance Minister Ilsley earlier in a brief statement had announced the government's intention to assist the companies, adding that because of the elevator congestion farmers are likely to experience "unprecedented" difficulty in delivering their wheat during the coming crop season.

## COLORADO

Simla, Colo.—J. C. Schuster, for over 10 years manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elevator Co., has retired as manager, turning over the management to the newly organized Farmers Union Co-op.

Eaton, Colo.—The Northern Implement & Grain Co. elevators here and at Gaulton and Fossil have been taken over by a group which has organized as the Northern Grain & Bean Co., Inc., under which name the business will be conducted in future. F. M. Vickery and B. B. Botts of Longmont, are president and vice-pres, respectively of the new firm. Associated with them are Sam Tepper of Denver, sec'y-treas., and Ralph Strong, Greeley, manager. Messrs. Vickery and Botts will continue to operate their grain business in Berthoud.

## ILLINOIS

Freeburg, Ill.—William J. Reichert, 79, president of the Reichert Milling Co., died Aug. 4.—P. J. P.

Anna, Ill.—Carl Wridlocher has installed a new batch feed mixer in his feed store on Davis St.—H. H. H.

Dongola, Ill.—Alex. McGowan, 86, formerly manager of the H. G. Niebauer Mfg. Co., died following a long illness.—H. H. H.

Chippis Sta. (Sullivan p.o.), Ill.—Earl Campbell has sold his elevator to O. W. Livergood of Bethany, who has taken possession.

Roanoke, Ill.—The Eureka Milling Co. has purchased the R. F. Wrenn elevator and is remodeling it in preparation for operating.

Lebanon, Ill.—Louis S. Crumbley, 51, a resident of Laurel, Miss., connected with the Pfeffer Milling Co. here, died at his home recently after a two months' illness.—P. J. P.

Boody, Ill.—Dean M. Unzicker, 36, former manager of the Boody Elevator Co., who is now in the United States Army, was granted probation by Circuit Judge C. Y. Miller, who approved the probation petition recently. It was suggested in the report of E. U. McDonald, probation officer, that Unzicker, who recently pleaded guilty to an indictment charging embezzlement of funds from the company, was led into embezzlement when he was unable to maintain his standard of living on the salary of \$100 a month allowed him. The company has been reimbursed for its loss.

Paxton, Ill.—Earl T. Albee recently resigned as manager of the Farmers Grain Co., and has bot an elevator at LaCrosse, Ind.—M. J. Mains.

Basco, Ill.—Rudy Derksen is the new manager of the Denver Co-op. Elevator Co.'s elevator. A new mill building has been constructed at this plant to satisfy a long felt need for feed grinding facilities.—J. R. M.

Sidell, Ill.—The 27,000-bu. concrete storage bin to be used for storing soybeans at the Sidell Grain Co. elevator has been completed. The bin is 78 ft. high, 28 ft. in diameter. Installation of machinery will be completed in time for the fall harvest.

## CHICAGO NOTES

E. Arthur Doern has been admitted to partnership in Norris & Kenly, 209 S. LaSalle St.

Winfield H. Schweickart has been admitted to partnership in Faroll Bros., 208 S. LaSalle St.

Memberships in the Board of Trade are \$1,025 bid and \$1,500 asked; and the last sale Aug. 2 was at \$1,200, the highest price in several years.

According to the Information Service of the Division of Placement and Unemployment Compensation Illinois Dept. of Labor nearly \$15,000,000 was saved by Illinois employers during the first quarter of 1943 and boon-doggling did not cost them a cent.

The directors of the Board of Trade July 30 adopted Regulation 1857 to adjust the trade custom to transactions permitted by the Commodity Credit Corporation. The new regulation provides that any buyer of corn may, if he so elects, pay the weighing, inspection and interest charges on corn bought to arrive or consigned to this market.

Memberships in the Board of Trade recently sold include the following: Burt W. Marx, Wilbur C. Smith, Estate of Hugh L. Rodger, Gerald R. Scott. New members recently admitted include Harry J. Rodger, sole owner of H. L. Rodger & Bro., Joliet, Ill.; Fred W. Lake, vice-pres. Rocky Mountain Grain & Commission Co., Denver, Colo.; Chas. C. Flanley, pres., Flanley Grain Co., Sioux City, Ia.

## INDIANA

Lapaz, Ind.—Burglars recently chiseled a lock from a safe in the Lapaz Grain Co. elevator and obtained \$500 in cash.—W. B. C.

Winchester, Ind.—Goodrich Bros. Co. plans to enlarge its feed grinding facilities and add a soybean processing plant.

Paoli, Ind.—The Paoli Milling Co. equipment will be sold and a complete feed mill will be installed, James Maddox, recent purchaser of the plant, has announced.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The Harlow Feed Store has been incorporated, 500 shares, p.v. \$100 each; incorporators, Ephriam G. Harlow, Christine B. Harlow and F. F. Buhner.—P. J. P.

La Crosse, Ind.—Earl T. Albee, former manager of The Farmers Grain Co., at Paxton, Ill., has bot the elevator of the La Crosse Grain Co., and will take possession Sept. 1.—M. J. Mains.

Elwood, Ind.—The Kiefer Feed & Supply Co. elevator was destroyed by fire the night of Aug. 3. More than 1,000 bus. of government owned wheat, 4,000 bus. of oats, 1,500 bus. of corn and 2,000 bus. of soybeans burned. Mr. Kiefer places his loss at \$50,000, and attributes the fire to defective wiring. The loss of the elevator was partly covered by insurance.—W. B. C.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Frank Kurrasch, 48, suffered serious back injuries the night of July 30 when he fell 25 ft. at the Evans Milling Co. elevator. He was riding on a belt man lift and was carrying a bucket of grain when he fell.—P. J. P.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Recent applications for membership in the Indiana Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n include the Johnson Co. Farm Bureau Co-op. Ass'n, Franklin and Needham; Bashore Feed Store, North Manchester.—Fred K. Sale, sec'y.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Fire at the Evans Milling Co. plant July 27 damaged two floors of the mill and equipment on three other floors. The vegetable oil department of the plant was forced to close, pending repairs. The fire started on the third floor in a corn germ dryer, and in spite of efforts of employees to control it with plant equipment, spread rapidly.—P. J. P.

Moran, Ind.—Several hours after a blaze in James Stephenson & Son's Moran Elevator cob house was extinguished by the Mulberry fire department July 24, the elevator, office building, coal bins, and their contents including a quantity of grain, burned to the ground in a fire that started in the main elevator structure about 2 a. m. July 27. Two frame residences near by, one owned by Mrs. Laura Stephenson, also burned. Lack of adequate water supply hindered effective fighting by firemen. James Stephenson and son, Russel, of Rossville, owners, also own elevators at Rossville, Sedalia and Frankfort.

## IOWA

Whiting, Ia.—The Northside Elevator has installed a new 30-ton 10x40 ft. deck scale.

Macedonia, Ia.—The Farmers Feed & Produce Co. has opened for business with Joe Keys, formerly of Oakland, as manager.

Bedford, Ia.—Paul C. Bliese is the new manager of the Farmers Co-operative Elevator Co., moving here from Fontanelle, Ia.

Sheldon, Ia.—The Big Four Co. let the contract for construction of its Soybean Mill and the installation of new machinery to the Younglove Const. Co.

Scranton, Ia.—James Jones, for several years manager of the Farmers Co-operative Elevator, recently resigned and has been succeeded by G. L. Peterson of Woden.

Council Bluffs, Ia.—Henry Patrick Maiers, 66, president and general manager of the Dwarfies Corp., manufacturers of breakfast foods, died Aug. 4.—A. G. T.

Moorland, Ia.—E. A. Bowles of Denver, Colo., recently purchased the two grain elevators from Condy Bros. Mr. Bowles owns several elevators in Iowa and Missouri.

Avoca, Ia.—The Farmers Grain, Feed & Oil Co. has completed its 7,000-bu. elevator and opened for business Aug. 2. H. F. Doyle is manager. The elevator replaces one that burned last February.

Waterloo, Ia.—The buildings and property occupied by the Soybean Processing Co. have been transferred to that corporation by the Galloway Co., Inc. Both firms are headed by C. E. Butler as president.

Orchard, Ia.—A. J. Merfeld has sold his elevator and business to Leo Lockwood and Ernest Smolik of New Haven. Mr. Smolik will operate the elevator, Mr. Lockwood continuing in charge of his feed and hardware business at New Haven.



Ames, Ia.—Jack Engeler, former manager of the Sioux Falls, S. D., office of W. M. Bell Co., has been transferred to the firm's local branch to replace Fred Maywald, who now is with the Iowa Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n at Fort Dodge.

Lisbon, Ia.—Franks & Sons have purchased the Honeymead Products Co. elevator from R. P. Andreas, taking immediate possession. Fred Tonne will remain as manager, Franks & Sons own the Lisbon Lumber Yards and lumber yards at DeWitt and Martelle.

Fairbank, Ia.—The Fairbank Mill, 87 years old, was destroyed by fire early Aug. 1. The mill was owned by Robert Bentley, who has made many improvements in the plant. The fire is believed to have started from spontaneous combustion of stored grain.

Waterloo, Ia.—The Borden Company has acquired the property and other assets of the Soy Bean Processing Co., T. G. Borden, president of Borden, recently announced, and will be operated as a division of Borden, augmenting its facilities for the manufacture of poultry and animal feed supplements.

Waterloo, Ia.—Edward Holzhueter has sold the Waterloo Feed Mill to George Huck, of Kansasville, Wis., and will divide his time between the Badger Popcorn Co., in which he has an interest, and farming. Mr. Huck operated a feed mill and fuel and hardware business at Kansasville.

Wayland, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. let the contract for construction of its elevator to the Younglove Const. Co., to be built to replace the one that burned in May, 1942. The new building will be erected just south of the old site. There will be four 1,000-bu. capacity bins, the structure to be completed within 60 days. Roy Davison of Coppock has been appointed manager.

George, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has bought the grain and lumber business interests of Locker Bros. Acquisition of the new properties gives the Farmers Elevator, already a large establishment, greatly increased facilities. Fred Raker has been manager of the Locker elevator. Clarence Casjens recently succeeded Lee Parmenter as manager of the Farmers elevator. Possession was given the new owners July 26.

Council Bluffs, Ia.—Pushing out a section 10 ft. wide and 15 ft. high in the wall of the bin in which it was stored at the Raven Mills, Inc., recently, several tons of ground wheat poured thru the opening to the ground below. The deluge of wheat struck and damaged a section of the boiler room as it streamed into an open passage way, filling a section of it to the first floor of the plant, and crushed in a section of a wall of a storage barn adjoining the plant. The wheat was salvaged with little loss.

Eldorado, Ia.—Howard L. Roach of J. Roach Sons, Plainfield, has purchased the Eldorado feed mill from W. P. Lauer, taking possession Aug. 1. Clark Stufflebeam will be in charge. A full line of feeds will be carried and custom grinding and mixing will be done.

Dakota City, Ia.—The Big Gain Products Co. has started construction of its live stock feed plant on the site of its former plant which burned to the ground July 3. The new mill will be of concrete block construction, two stories high. The new mill will be operated wholly by electric motors but the company plans, however, to repair the gap in the river dam eventually. Feed grinding is expected to be under way within 30 days.

Britt, Ia.—When Will Raw, manager of the Farmers Co-op. Co. elevator, recently started machinery to elevate grain such a creaking and squeaking ensued that he hunted up an old greaser and sent him into the pit to oil and grease the machinery. But it wasn't lack of lubrication that caused the trouble. Instead, a dog's body was wedged in the outlet of the pit. The animal, getting into the pit, unable to get out, had been smothered by the grain.

Alta, Ia.—Timely discovery and quick action on the part of Edgar Schuelke, manager of the Farmers Elvtr. & Supply Co. elevator, recently saved what might have been a heavy fire loss at the plant. While employees were busy elsewhere, oats was being elevated and the leg clogged, stopping the belt but the motor continuing to run. Manager Schuelke detected a slight smell of smoke soon. Sensing trouble he grabbed a fire extinguisher and rushed upstairs, arriving just in time to prevent spread of flames from the burning belt. Sparks were falling on accumulated dust but Schuelke and his emergency fire extinguisher soon had the fire out. Mgr. Schuelke, in writing of the incident, stated: It was a quart size Fyr Fyter carried on man lift that did the trick, putting out the blaze of the 4 inch fabric-rubber belt driven by a 5 h. p. motor driving a conveyor from leg in cupola across to tank, the result being damage only to belt, but a BIG SCARE to employees. The cause of the fire was man shortage. There isn't enough help around. We're all letting things run alone while waiting on customers.

## KANSAS

LeRoy, Kan.—C. H. Moore of Moore & Son, grain, feed and seed dealers, died recently.

Leavenworth, Kan.—Friction in rolls caused a small damage fire in the J. C. Lysle Co. plant July 15.

Clay Center, Kan.—A fire in the Shellabarger Mill & Elvtr. Co. mill on July 25 did a small amount of damage.

Wichita, Kan.—Lightning surging in over power wires caused an electrical damage loss at the Kansas Milling Co. plant recently.

Albert, Kan.—Joe Reimer, 69, who had operated an elevator here for 35 years before retiring a few years ago because of ill health, ended his life by shooting recently.

Dwight, Kan.—Strong fumes from an insecticide used to spray the concrete bins at the Carl A. E. Johnson Elevator recently ignited, burning one hand of the elevator operator in the sudden blast of flame.

Kipp, Kan.—Both shed approaches to the Farmers Elevator were destroyed in the tornado that swept thru here recently; the cupola, roof, iron covering and windows were damaged. This elevator and the J. Lynch Grain Co. elevator, also damaged some, were filled with grain which doubtless accounted for the fact the wreck was not more extensive.

Wichita, Kan.—Hale W. Manuel of the grain department of the Pillsbury Flour Mills Co., at Minneapolis, has been placed in charge of all grain department activities at Pillsbury's local elevator, effective July 15. He will represent the company in handling wheat, coarse grains and grain sorghums. I. B. Carr and Earl Nielsen will continue in the enlarged department.

St. Francis, Kan.—K. D. Crumly of Colby has purchased the St. Francis Mill from Mrs. Pearl DeGood and is operating the plant with Loren Everhart as manager, assisted by Clarence Crosby, who had been operating the feed plant for some time. The flour milling machinery was moved from the building some time ago. Grain storage capacity is 20,000 bus. In addition to handling feed of all kinds the new owner will enter the grain business and will purchase wheat, barley, corn and other grains.

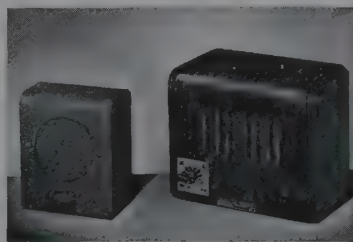
Junction City, Kan.—The Shellabarger Mill & Elvtr. Co., Salina, has purchased the Hogan Milling Co., taking possession Aug. 1. Operation of the plant will be continued under the name of the Junction City Milling Co. T. F. Hogan will continue as manager and W. L. Younkin, who has been treasurer of the Hogan Milling Co., remains with the new owner as sales manager. The Hogan mill has grain storage capacity of 150,000 bus., and milling capacity of 600 bbls. daily. A complete mixed feed manufacturing unit is included.

Atchison, Kan.—The Kansas State College and the Kansas Wheat Improvement Ass'n have introduced an innovation in holding wheat grading schools for the 1944 crop before seeding this year, meetings having been scheduled for here Aug. 16, Minneapolis (Kan.), Aug. 17; Winfield, Aug. 18; Dodge City, Aug. 19, and Anthony, Aug. 20. W. B. Combs, U. S. Marketing Specialist, Chicago, Ill., will be in attendance to explain federal grain standards. Dwight Tolle, extension grain marketing economist, will discuss the wheat price outlook for the duration; Dr. John H. Parker, director of the Kansas Wheat Improvement Ass'n, will discuss wheat improvement and wheat varieties. State and federal grain supervisors also will be present. Wheat producers and elevator operators favor the earlier dates selected for the meetings and are expected to attend in large numbers.

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Lyons, Kan.—Fire caused by an overheated motor damaged the Consolidated Flour Mills Co. elevator recently. Considerable stored barley was lost.

Vanora (El Dorado p.o.), Kan.—The W. J. Small Co., Inc., is building an alfalfa dehydrating plant here, to be mounted on railroad cars. The car on which the plant is based will be located on the spur track of the Santa Fe Railroad, and while definitely a permanent location here, the equipment can be moved easily to a tropical climate during two or three of the winter months.

Peabody, Kan.—The DeForest Feed Mill on North Maple St. was recently badly damaged by fire kindled by lightning which followed lead wires into the building, burning out a switch box and igniting the building. Fifty tons of ground feed in the building was damaged by fire and water. No insurance. Equipment was moved to the downtown plant and milling operations were resumed.

## KENTUCKY

Louisville, Ky.—Judge Burnett of the Jefferson County Circuit Court July 31 dismissed the suit brought by Lewis G. Kaye, of Louisville, now in the armed services, asking that a receiver be appointed for the Kentucky Public Elevator Co.—A. W. W.

Beaver Dam, Ky.—D. Porter Barnes and Thos. Birkhead Barnes have purchased the interest in the Beaver Dam Milling Co. owned by their deceased father, D. Lee Barnes estate, and their brother, Kenneth L. Barnes, and will continue to operate the business under its present name.

## MICHIGAN

Gaines, Mich.—E. H. Whitehead is new general manager of the Gaines Elevator & Lumber Yard.

Cadillac, Mich.—Max Ams, Inc., food manufacturer, has acquired Falk Products Co. and will continue it as a division of Max Ams, Inc.

Rockford, Mich.—The Rockford Co-op. Co. has taken over ownership and operation of the Dethmers Feed & Grist Mill, Charles Turner, manager of the co-op. stated, and Albro Randall will continue in charge of the mill.

Cohoctah, Mich.—We are adding a 2,000-bu. bin to our storage facilities and installing in our elevator a new Forsberg Bean Cleaner and two new elevator legs driven by individual motors for handling beans and vetch.—Floyd E. Lott, Floyd E. Lott & Son.

Fowlerville, Mich.—The Fowlerville Co-op. Co. has purchased the elevator owned by the Burkhart family for the past 40 years, operated since the death of E. W. Burkhart in 1938 by Glen P. Burkhart until his death last April. The elevator will be used in handling beans and wheat.

Westphalia, Mich.—The Westphalia Milling Co. recently purchased the plant of the Westphalia Farmers Elevator of William Davarn of Pewame, and has taken possession. It will use the plant principally for handling its purchases of clover and beans. The elevator has storage capacity of about 6,000 bus. of grain, giving the milling firm a total capacity of about 20,000 bus. Equipment is being moved from the mill to the elevator building.

## MINNESOTA

Lancaster, Minn.—A new office is being built at the Woodworth Elevator.

Revere, Minn.—Considerable damage was done at the Julius Frank elevator by high winds July 18.

Burchard, Minn.—Lloyd Almheld is new assistant to B. L. Reinke at the Burchard Elevator.

Wadena, Minn.—The roof of the Peterson-Biddick Co. elevator was damaged by recent high winds.

Marshall, Minn.—The roof and windows of the G. B. Cutler warehouse were damaged by high winds July 18.

Cannon Falls, Minn.—A new hammer mill is being installed at the Farmers Elevator by the T. E. Ibberson Co.

LaFayette, Minn.—Alex Martinka of New Ulm has purchased the feed mill operated by Henning W. Johnson.

Kellogg, Minn.—Mail addresses to the Kellogg Elevator Co. has been returned by the post office marked "out of business".

Chatfield, Minn.—William C. Egge, 68, operator of a feed mill and farm machinery business here with his son, Duane, died July 27.

Winnebago, Minn.—The Farmers Elevator Co. is considering plans for construction of a feed mill to be operated in conjunction with the local elevator.

Dundee, Minn.—William Jans, 46, former manager of the local elevator, died July 21 in the Slayton (Minn.) hospital after an illness of three days.

Jeffers, Minn.—Loren Moore has succeeded C. H. Kingsley as manager of the Farmers Elevator Co. elevator. Mr. Kingsley resigned after 27 years' service.

Duluth, Minn.—The General Mills, Inc., is now established in the office space of the Barnum Grain Co., with Wm. Bond acting as cash wheat floor trader on the exchange.—F. G. C.

Minneapolis, Minn.—C. C. Baker, formerly with Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., has joined the Pillsbury Flour Mills Co. grain department staff as grain handler and merchandiser.

Jackson, Minn.—Tom Matyas has sold his elevator to George H. Lenaberg of Fergus Falls, who also bought the stock in the concern owned by Ray Patterson of Minneapolis.

LeRoy, Minn.—The W. H. Hall feed mill, of frame construction, was completely destroyed by fire July 22. It was partly filled with feed, 600 bus. of shelled corn and about 1,500 bus. of ground feed being burned.

Currie, Minn.—The Riordan Feed Mill building has been razed and the material used to build an addition to the Farmers Grain & Supply Co. elevator. Equipment had been removed from the building several weeks previous.

Donnelly, Minn.—The Donnelly Co-op. Elevator has leased the former St. Anthony & Dakota Elevator. L. L. Martin, manager for the latter firm, will remain as manager, Martin Lund continuing as manager at the Co-operative Elevator.

Thorpe (Cosmos p.o.), Minn.—Floyd Stay, formerly associated with the Glueck and the Alberta Farmers Elevators, is new manager of the Farmers Union Elevator Ass'n elevator, succeeding W. W. Anderstrom, who resigned to devote his time to the turkey growing business.

Winona, Minn.—The Northwest Flax Industries, Inc., owned by the Defense Plant Corp., Washington, D. C., will construct a \$215,000 flax plant, to process flax straw for use in rayons and plastics. John A. Johnson is president and operator of the plant.

Glyndon, Minn.—The Clay Center Co-operative Elevator was closed for a few days while a new 20-ton Fairbanks Scale was being installed and the driveway widened. Later a new warehouse for feed and a feed plant will be added along with a new coal shed. Improvements scheduled to cost approximately \$16,000.—L. A. Harvey, mgr.

Grove City, Minn.—The sale of the Nelson-Lund Co. to E. W. Mueller of Fairmont and Joseph Hartwig of Aberdeen, S. D., marks the passing of Grove City's oldest firm. The Nelson-Lund Co. was founded by the late A. P. Nelson in 1879, who died in 1929 after completing fifty years in the grain business. The ownership was taken over by his widow, Mrs. Sarah (Lund) Nelson and their daughter, Mrs. Anna C. (Nelson) Hanson, the latter assuming active management, ably assisted by Claus L. Johnson, an employee of the firm since 1907.

## MISSOURI

Jefferson City, Mo.—T. B. Morton was re-appointed state grain warehouse commissioner recently by Gov. Donnell.—P. J. P.

Mexico, Mo.—The Producers Grain Co. has been added to the list of "essential" industries, Cortez Edmonston, manager of the local W. M. C. office, stated.—P. J. P.

St. Louis, Mo.—A. T. Sindel, traffic commissioner of the St. Louis Merchants Exchange, after Aug. 16 will be connected with the C.C.C. at Kansas City.

St. Louis, Mo.—A group of 36 girls selected by the Danforth Fellowship Foundation from 35 state land grant colleges, spent two weeks here, visiting the Merchants Exchange, the Ralston Purina plant and experimental farms and vacation and outing farm.

Kansas City, Mo.—Earl A. Hogan, for many years head of the feed department for Henry Lichtig & Co., has gone into business for himself, establishing the Earl A. Hogan & Co., with offices in the Dwight Building. He will handle mill feeds and other feed products.

Kansas City, Mo.—Dr. John H. Parker, director of the Kansas Wheat Improvement Ass'n, is making arrangements with the Kansas City Board of Trade and the Kansas City Chamber of Commerce to hold a milling and baking contest and wheat quality exhibit at the American Royal Livestock Show to be held here Oct. 13-15.

Craig, Mo.—The L. L. Teare Grain Co. elevator has been purchased by E. L. Rickel and J. B. Smith of Kansas City. They retained all employees and Roy E. Sellers, a former Craig man but recently of Marysville, was engaged as manager. Howard Teare, who was associated with his brother, the late L. L. Teare, in the grain business, will remain for a time with the new organization. Mr. Rickel and Mr. Smith are prominent in grain circles in Kansas City. The former has a line of elevators thru Kansas. Mr. Smith is president of the Kansas Wheat Growers Improvement Ass'n, and Associated Millers of Kansas Wheat.

### ST. JOSEPH LETTER

A. E. Dailey, car inspector for the St. Joseph Grain Exchange, will report to the armed forces soon.

## STRATTON GRAIN CO.

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Saginaw, Mich.



L. O. Schaefer, of the grain department of Quaker Oats Co., has applied for membership in the St. Joseph Grain Exchange.

After twenty-six years with the Aunt Jemima and The Quaker Oats Co., C. L. Scholl on Aug. 1 retired from active participation in the grain and milling business. Mr. Scholl started in the grain business at Shenandoah, Ia., about forty-seven years ago. He has been a familiar figure in western grain circles, as grain buyer for the Quaker organization. He plans to spend most of his time at his home here. A. B. Plumber has succeeded to the post of grain buyer for company. Mr. Plumber has been active on the floor of the exchange for a considerable time. He was formerly head of the Kansas Grain Inspection Department.

St. Joseph, Mo.—Plans and specifications for an expansion program that would increase its storage capacity by 1,000,000 bus. and step up live stock feed production greatly, have been completed by contractors for the Dannen Mills, and forwarded to Washington, D. C., for approval and priority ratings. The storage annex would be constructed adjoining the soybean processing mill on the lower Lake Road, H. L. Dannen, president of the company, said. The new construction would increase the processing of soybean oil and meal at the plant by at least 20 per cent and would step up production of feed by the company 100 per cent. Cost of the project will be over \$250,000. If delay is encountered in obtaining W.P.B. approval of the project, which is not anticipated, the expansion would be carried out as a later project it was stated.—P. J. P.

## MONTANA

Tampico, Mont.—Richard Motzkau has purchased the local Occident Elevator.

Richey, Mont.—E. N. Chelgren of Scobey, is new manager of the local Occident Elevator.

Baker, Mont.—The roof and wall of the Equity Co-op. Ass'n warehouse were damaged by recent high winds.

Stevensville, Mont.—The Stevensville feed mill is rushing to completion construction of its 15,000-bu. elevator, to be ready for fall crop storage.

Sidney, Mont.—The Russell-Miller Mfg. Co. has purchased from R. S. Nutt the Northland Seed Co., and plans to conduct a modern feed plant and continue the seed business.

Outlook, Mont.—The Farmers Elevtr. Co.'s new elevator, just completed, is in operation. It replaces the one that burned in August, 1942. In spite of the handicap caused by the fire loss, Manager John Lien continued operations since the fire, using makeshift equipment, and grain handled exceeded 200,000 bus.

## NEBRASKA

Wayne, Neb.—The Wayne Grain & Coal Co. has been sold by John Kay, owner since 1932, to Bill Woehler.

Gandy, Neb.—Jess Lehmkuhler took over management of the Farmers Elevtr. & Shipping Co. elevator on July 5.

Loretto, Neb.—George L. Bruner sold his elevator, office building, scale and all equipment at public auction Aug. 5.

Elyria, Neb.—Mail addressed to the Farmers Grain & Coal Co. has been returned by the post office marked "out of business".

Harvard, Neb.—The Harvard Grain Co. has purchased the sidetrack to connect it to the Burlington main tracks and rails have been laid.

Nimburg (Linwood p.o.), Neb.—Mail addressed to the Nimburg Grain Co. has been returned by the post office marked "out of business".

Fremont, Neb.—A new moisture tester and fat extractor have been installed at the laboratory of the federal grain supervision office. Thos. Roach is in charge of the local inspection office.

Laurel, Neb.—The Laurel Creamery & Lockers is adding a complete feed department to its business.

St. Paul, Neb.—The old mill, owned by the city, which has stood unused for many years, is being razed.

Howells, Neb.—A new truck hoist has been installed at the Misk & Studnicka elevator and the scale deck has been enlarged.

Neligh, Neb.—The Oakdale Milling Co. has purchased the property occupied by the Gillette Bowling Alleys and will use the building for office and storage rooms.

Wilsonville, Neb.—Ward McTaggart, who was injured recently when a ladder on which he was standing in his work at the Wilsonville Elevator broke, causing him to fall, is recovering.

Omaha, Neb.—The Omaha alcohol plant has been granted priorities aid for \$515,000 worth of material to build an auxiliary plant to manufacture high-protein stock feed, recovered from spent mash.

Dixon, Neb.—Harry Justice, former employee of the Hopkins Elevtr. Coal & Lumber Co., is resident manager of the business which recently was purchased by A. P. Meyers of the A. P. Meyers Elevator.

Willow Island, Neb.—The Farmade Products Co. with home offices at Blue Earth, Minn., recently purchased the Lemmon Bros.' alfalfa grinding plant and have taken possession, for the present under the management of the former owners.

Elk Creek, Neb.—A fire at the Elk Creek Grain Co. elevator recently was prevented from doing serious damage by prompt action of the fire department. The blaze started by friction of the elevating belt and was discovered before it had gained much headway.

Syracuse, Neb.—A carload of new wheat was dumped into the basement at the Farmers Elevator recently when a joist supporting a large bin gave way. The wheat fouled elevating equipment and had to be scooped away before the machinery could be started.

Auburn, Neb.—The Volkman Grain Co. has been purchased by A. F. Gibbs, Nebraska City and Auburn hatchery owner, who took possession of the elevator and business Aug. 2. The elevator has been operated by Charles Lash since 1928, when the company was formed. He will retire from active work for the present.

O'Neill, Neb.—The Farmers Union Elevtr. Co. has been dissolved.

Chappell, Neb.—Recently an employee at the Farmers Elevator noticed a fire in a truck that had been brought up on a hoist at the elevator. Quickly he gave the alarm and the truck was pushed into the street where the fire department later extinguished the blaze.

Blue Springs, Neb.—The Smith Feed Mill is building an annex, two stories high, replacing the garage formerly used. The first floor will house the scale as well as be used for a garage. The upper floor will be used for grain storage, 4,000 bus. capacity, and equipped with a leg.

Charleston, Neb.—The Federal Government let the railroads take up 110 miles of track between Linwood and Hastings, killing 15 towns, 30 grain elevators, coal and lumber yards. Now this area has good crops and the rubber for tires is not obtainable. Can you beat that?—Otto Bros.

Moorefield, Neb.—Dave Bender accidentally threw the wrong lever when starting to unload grain from his truck at the Moorefield Equity Exchange Elevator recently, letting the truck drop into the elevator dump. No damage resulted but valuable time was lost as other trucks waited while the truck was lifted out.

Crofton, Neb.—Ralph Wakely, junior member of M. A. Wakely & Sons, grain and stock buyers, has purchased the F. L. Benker, elevator and is operating it in connection with his other business. Mr. Benker, who has been in the grain and stock business here for the past 25 years, is retiring owing to his health and the scarcity of help.

Tekamah, Neb.—The Saunders Mills, Inc., of Toledo, is building an alfalfa mill and warehouse here, to be ready for operation within 90 days. Henry Christiansen is buyer in this territory. The company will operate a complete plant here, preparing the meal ready for shipment to all parts of the country. It is hoped to have sufficient hay to operate 12 months a year.

Odessa, Neb.—The Saunders Mills, Inc., has selected a site here and at Ord for construction of an alfalfa mill. Construction of a plant is in progress also at Tekamah. Other plants owned and operated by the company are located at Toledo, Graff, Napoleon, Latty, Deshler and Lakeview, O., at Tiptonville and Phillippy, Tenn.; Hayti, Mo.; Big Bend and May Valley, Colo., and Calipatria, Cal.

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Thayer, Neb.—The Thayer Co-op. Ass'n elevator has opened for business after being closed for some time. It is operated under lease by the Bradshaw Farmers Co-op. Ass'n with Tom Walsh of York as manager. Trucks will have to be employed to move the wheat from the elevator to markets as the elevator is hampered by lack of rail facilities since the Northwestern branch line on which it is located removed its tracks.

Pender, Neb.—The state board of equalization and tax commission disapproved of the county's (Thurston) valuation assessment of grains and requested presentation of the county's position at Lincoln, July 22. J. S. Tate, chairman of the board, said the valuation of corn as of Apr. 1, was set at 70c. Most of this corn was government sealed of which the farmer held but little equity at that time. Two other nearby counties placed valuation at 80c.

Falls City, Neb.—Louis Ebel will build an alfalfa meal plant for the Ebel Alfalfa Co., along the Missouri Pacific right-of-way. The Ebel Alfalfa Co. is the successor to the Mez & Ebel firm which operated a hay plant in the old Missouri Pacific freight depot. Mr. Ebel bought out his partner early this summer. The new plant will have a capacity of 60 tons of alfalfa meal. All of the equipment has been obtained and Mr. Ebel is awaiting approval by the W.P.B. on the structure, which will be of non-critical material, 30x72 ft. in size.

Omaha, Neb.—The Kellogg Co. will take over operation of its new plant recently acquired by long-term lease from Miller Cereal Co. not later than Sept. 1. W. H. Vandorploog, president of the company, stated. The Kellogg Co. recently filed an injunction suit in Federal Court against Forrest R. Miller, former employee of the cereal mills who is now doing business as the Miller Feed Mills. Soliciting business from customers of the Miller Cereal Mills on the representation that he has taken over the livestock and poultry food business of that company; attempting to hire employees of the Kellogg at higher wages; stating that the Kellogg company is not in the feed business; using trade marks and trade names of any of the 32 feed products of the Miller Cereal Mills; continued use of the name "Miller Feed Mills" or any similar name are asked by the action. Federal Judge James A. Donohue issued a temporary restraining order pending a hearing Aug. 10.

## NEW ENGLAND

Boston, Mass.—Louis W. DePass, sec'y of the Boston Grain & Flour Exchange since 1929, resigned recently and has been succeeded by George H. Hopkins, formerly assistant sec'y. Mr. DePass, 80, is recovering from a recent illness but did not feel he should resume his business duties. Members of the exchange presented him with a purse as a token of their esteem and to show their appreciation of the work he has done during his term as sec'y.

Boston, Mass.—William Howard Mitchell, Jr., widely known in New England grain and feed circles, died of a heart attack on July 22, at his summer residence at Chesham, N. H. He had conducted his own brokerage business here for 20 years.

## NEW YORK

New York, N. Y.—Carlos Falk, president of Bunge North American Grain Corp., recently was elected to membership in the Latin American Section of the New York Board of Trade.

## NORTH DAKOTA

Peak, N. D.—The Hi-Line Elevator was reopened July 26 by the new owner, Dewey Miller.

Dover, N. D.—Several windows in the Hanlon Grain Co. elevator were blown out by recent high winds.

Dickey, N. D.—Steel tanks at the Russell-Miller Mfg. Co. elevator were blown over by recent high winds.

Clifford, N. D.—The Clifford Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator roof was damaged by recent high winds.

Pisek, N. D.—The dust house at Elevator No. 2, Pisek Farmers Grain Co., was destroyed by high winds July 12.

Anamoose, N. D.—R. J. Moore of Mundare, Alta., is here making preparations to reopen the Anamoose Roller Mill.

Pekin, N. D.—Considerable damage was done to the Pekin Co-op. Elvtr. Co. elevator and stock July 12 by high winds.

Finley, N. D.—The roof at the Finley Farmers Grain & Elvtr. Co. No. 2 elevator was damaged by recent high winds.

Prosper, N. D.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator No. 1 sustained a loss when high winds blew in the windows and damaged the wall.

Stanley, N. D.—Henry Strom, former manager of the Ross (N. D.) elevator, is new manager of the Farmers Elevator, succeeding Henry Myhra.

Roth, N. D.—The Farmers Union Elvtr. Co. has added a 20,000-bu. annex to its elevator which is ready to handle the new crop. Weston Strand is manager.

Voss, N. D.—Considerable damage was done at the Voss Grain Co. elevator when the structure and several steel tanks were damaged by high winds July 12.

Bordulac, N. D.—Bordulac Farmers Union Grain Co. sustained loss to its stock in its elevator as a result of rain following damage by high winds recently.

Brantford, N. D.—The Winter-Truesdell-Diercks Co. has purchased the Farmers Union Elevator and will use it as an auxiliary to its own local elevator.

Park River, N. D.—The Park River Farmers Union Elvtr. Co. at its annual meeting reported the handling of 287,000 bushels and net earning of \$12,200.

Rangeley (Guthrie p.o.), N. D.—C. S. Opland, formerly manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elevator at Antler, has purchased a local elevator and will operate it with the assistance of his son.

Bottineau, N. D.—The Carbury Farmers Union Elvtr. Co. has acquired the grain elevator operated by the St. Anthony & Dakota Elvtr. Co., giving it 60,000 bus. additional storage capacity, Joe Johnson, manager, announced.

Parshall, N. D.—A new 20-ton scale has been installed at the west elevator of the Farmers Union Elvtr. Co., the elevator has been repaired and a new lift has been installed in the east elevator. Both houses have been painted.

Antler, N. D.—G. Aaros is new manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. elevator, succeeding C. S. Opland, who will take over management of an elevator at Rangeley, which he purchased.

Niagara, N. D.—A 3,500-bu. bin burst in elevator No. 1 of the Niagara Elvtr. Co. July 27, discharging several thousand bushels across the driveway roof onto the ground. The grain was loaded immediately and shipped with very little loss.—B. H.

Sanish, N. D.—The truck scale deck at the Victoria Elvtr. Co. has been enlarged and other improvements made. A 14 ft. shed will be built over the chutes on the mill and the track crossing will be widened. All buildings will be given a new coat of paint.

Verona, N. D.—Hixon & Gannon Co., Minneapolis, Minn., owner of the Verona Grain & Fuel Co. elevator, has purchased the buildings of the Thompson lumber yard. Some of the structures recently have been razed and the material is being used to construct the annex to the elevator.

Burnstad, N. D.—The Farmers Union Elvtr. Co., established four years ago, for the fiscal year just closed reported handling 250,000 bus. of grain. The sum of \$9,418 is available for patronage refunds. The association has made its final payment of the original \$15,150 from F.S.A., the last payment being \$7,998. A new lift is being installed in the elevator. Peter A. Gress is manager.

Crosby, N. D.—The Larsen Feed & Seed Co. of Kenmare, N. D., owned by Bernard Larsen and E. C. Larsen, have purchased the Crosby Flour Mills, Inc. The sale involves a 12,000-bu. elevator and the 125-bbl. capacity flour mill together with incidental equipment, located on the Great Northern right-of-way. The new owners plan to install considerable new equipment for manufacturing feeds and mashes. Bernard Larsen also owns the Flaxton Grain Co. at Flaxton.

## OHIO

Beallsville, O.—The mill building of Wilfred Shriver recently was struck by lightning, little loss resulting.

Columbus, O.—Clinton E. Newton, grain dealer, died at his home July 28 after a two years' illness.

Port William, O.—Joseph Beam, local elevator operator, purchased the building of the Raymond Beal shop at the recent auction sale.

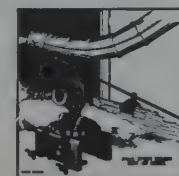
South Charleston, O.—George M. Dewey, manager of the local branch of Dewey Bros. Co., and Miss Jane Schlechty of London, O., were married recently at Maysville, Ky.

West Manchester, O.—E. L. Kimmel, whose grain elevator and feed mill were destroyed by fire July 16, is rebuilding the elevator. Modern machinery and equipment will be installed.

Greenville, O.—The Ohio Feed Co., Inc., has been incorporated, with authority to issue 1,000 shares of n.p.v. common stock. Gaylord D. Stemen, J. A. Stemen and Leland D. Sheets are principals.

Columbus, O.—New members recently enrolled in the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n include the Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., Toledo, and Arrow Feed Service, Salem, O.—W. W. Cummings, sec'y.

Columbus, O.—Kid Cummings, sec'y of the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n, was in the hospital for a couple of weeks trying to learn what was wrong inside, but regaining his old-time Pep is now back in his office again.



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**GRAIN ELEVATORS  
AND FEED PLANTS**



Attica, O.—The Attica Farmers Exchange Co. has been incorporated; incorporators, Fred and Albert Snyder and J. B. Palmquist of Medina. The new concern, incorporated for \$50,000, has bought the old Attica mill which has been out of use for about five years.

Zimmerman, O.—The Belden Mill, one of the oldest flour mills in the county, will discontinue operations due to government regulations. In addition to flour the plant has done custom feed grinding. Ben Belden has operated the plant.

Lodi, O.—We purchased the property of the Tyler Grain & Fertilizer Co. (known as the Lodi Milling Co.) on July 9. This gives us additional grain storage of 17,000 bus. and warehouse space for about 50 carloads.—The Lodi Equity Co., H. Funk, mgr.

Springfield, O.—A meeting of the Seventh Congressional Dist. grain and feed dealers was held here the night of July 29, Congressman Clarence J. Brown of Blanchester being present. Elton Kile, president of the Ohio Grain, Mill and Feed Dealers Ass'n, said similar meetings are being held with Congressmen in other districts. "We want our members to know more about the regulations affecting our business and we are anxious for our Congressmen to know something of our problems," Mr. Kile stated.

#### TOLEDO LETTER

Fred Mayer, retired and honorary member of the Toledo Board of Trade, will add the 75th candle to his birthday cake Aug. 17.

Donald Halliday of the Minneapolis office of Cargill, Inc., was recently transferred to the company's Toledo office and will assist in the traffic department.

A new plant office at the Kasco Mills is being constructed. Expansion of business has also necessitated many other changes in the plant. Kenneth Kaltenmark has been named traffic manager to succeed E. W. Peters, who was recently made vice-president of the company.

#### OKLAHOMA

Cordell, Okla.—Two additional storage tanks have been erected at the Cordell Milling Co. plant, augmenting storage capacity to about 40,000 bus.

Pond Creek, Okla.—Lightning struck a power line causing a blowing out of fuses and switch boxes at the Hacker Elevator recently. Firemen cut the power line and no damage to the elevator resulted.

Ada, Okla.—Fire starting in the grain separator room at the Ada Milling Co. mill recently caused damage estimated at \$10,000. Much of the loss resulted from water, the blaze being confined to the top of the elevator.

Waynoka, Okla.—Night and day shifts are being worked on the 100,000-bu. grain elevator under construction for the Waynoka Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Ass'n, R. B. Converse, manager, stated. The company has purchased the Edd Windell feed store.

Hugo, Okla.—The office building of the Hugo Milling Co. is being remodeled and enlarged. Two rooms will be added to the present structure; the scale platform will be enlarged and a new top added, R. L. Kuhne, manager, stated. Charlie Whitson, of Hobart, Okla., is new assistant sales manager.

Pryor, Okla.—Grain grading schools previously scheduled and cancelled on account of high water in eastern Oklahoma, were held here Aug. 10 and at Bartlesville on Aug. 9. Clive Johnson of Enid, grain supervisor, A. W. Jacob, marketing specialist, of Oklahoma A. & M. College, Stillwater, and W. B. Combs, U. S. Marketing Specialist, Chicago, Ill., were in charge of the schools. Grain men and farmers heard interesting and instructive talks on seedling and raising problems for soybeans, beans, flaxseed and peanuts. Other meetings were planned to be held thruout the week of Aug. 9-14.

Waynoka, Okla.—The Waynoka Co-operative Elvtr. Ass'n has increased its capital stock from \$10,000 to \$40,000.—P. J. P.

Watonga, Okla.—Page Diogenes! Cal Duggan, manager of the Farmers Grain Co., sold LeRoy McGinnis of Canton 300 lbs. of kafir corn. When McGinnis arrived home he found he had received instead 600 lbs. The next day's mail brought Duggan a check for the difference and a letter of explanation that told of the error.

#### PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Weston, Ida.—The Weston Grain Co-op, Inc., purchased the local F.C.A. elevator.

Seattle, Wash.—Robert H. Zick, 81, retired miller, died at his home here July 30.—F. K. H.

Seattle, Wash.—The Burdick Feed Co. warehouse burned here, at a loss estimated at \$20,000.

Coulam, Ida.—Franklin County Grain Growers, Inc., Preston, Ida., purchased the local F.C.A. elevator.

Arimo, Ida.—The F.C.A. recently sold its local elevator to Sterling H. Nelson Co., Salt Lake City, Utah.

Mount Vernon, Wash.—Voluntary dissolution notice has been filed by the Fred Noble Feed & Seed Co.

Bonnors Ferry, Ida.—The General Feed & Grain Store opened for business July 17. V. F. Rae and V. C. Ashbury are the proprietors.

Lacrosse, Wash.—Edwin Andrus has completed his new feed mill, replacing the one destroyed by fire last spring. The plant is now in operation.

Richmond Highlands, Wash.—D. C. Rupert, an experienced feed man, has purchased the W. B. Gibson Store and will operate it as the Farm Supply Store.

Tacoma, Wash.—F. Vernon Alger, for many years assistant to sales manager of Sperry Flour Co., died July 21 at his home following a short illness.—F. K. H.

Downey, Ida.—The Sterling H. Nelson Co., Salt Lake City, Utah, purchased the local F.C.A. elevator, it being one of 14 elevators sold by the government recently at Kansas City, Mo.

Redmond, Ore.—G. Y. Hagglund, Deschutes Agricultural Agent, has resigned from the position he has held for the past twelve years to join the Deschutes Grain & Feed Co.—F. K. H.

Yakima, Wash.—Tieton Sales Service has been organized by Theron P. Hooker, C. W. Hooker and C. L. Carlyon, to handle feed and grain and other agricultural products.—F. K. H.

Seattle, Wash.—Grain brokerage companies pay one-tenth of one mill in the new municipal business and occupational tax that recently went into effect. All others pay one-tenth of one per cent on gross income.

Salem, Ore.—The state department of agriculture announces it is charging slightly higher fees for shipping inspections. Increases on most commodities amount to \$1 per car. The department advised that increased operating costs made the increase necessary.—F. K. H.

Ione, Ore.—The Garland Swanson elevator is receiving wheat, its construction having been accomplished in record time by A. S. Fetterman & Co. All machinery is of latest type, electrically driven, and storage capacity of the house is 70,000 bus.

Colville, Wash.—Henry F. Hodde, manager of Colville Grange Supply for the past five years, has resigned to become associated with Wenatchee plant of Northwest Chemurgy Co-operative. He has been succeeded at the Grange by Vance McDaniel.—F. K. H.

Pendleton, Ore.—The Pendleton Grain Growers, Inc., purchased nine of 14 elevator properties in Oregon, Idaho and Utah that were sold July 22 by the Farm Credit Administration. The elevators are located at Adams, Cayuse, Cold Springs, Lens, McCormack, Mission, Myrick, Syarks and Stanfield, Ore.

Madras, Ore.—The Deschutes Grain & Feed Co. of Redmond has purchased the five grain warehouses owned by Lewis H. Irving. These include two local warehouses, one at Culver, one at Metolius and one at Paxton. Operation will be continued on the same basis as heretofore, James E. Short, owner, stated. The warehouses will be used for grain storage, and when the North Unit irrigation project is completed, will serve as assembly and distribution points for that area. Grains used to manufacture feeds at the company's mill at Richmond will be bought from the warehouses.

#### PENNSYLVANIA

Newville, Pa.—S. Elmer Shenk, 59, in the grain business here many years with his brother, the late Henry F. Shenk, died Aug. 2.—P. J. P.

Hanover, Pa.—M. E. Wentz, president of Hanover Milling Co., has completely rebuilt his flour mill destroyed this spring. The building, built of cement blocks, is of striking appearance. Three 50-bbl. midget mills are operated by a heavy duty diesel engine together with a modern feed plant. The plant was designed and installed by H. N. Vredenburg.

Irwin, Pa.—The Alman Feed Co. mill on Brewery Hill was destroyed by fire July 14, three volunteer firemen injured fighting the blaze. Breaking out in a second story compressor room, the flames sweeping thru a group of eight wood and tin connecting buildings, destroyed thousands of bushels of grain and tons of feed. About 100 employees at the mill and another 50 employed in the company's retail stores in the tri-state area supplied by the mill, will be made idle because of the fire. Ten fire companies from Irwin and adjacent communities fought the blaze.

#### SOUTH DAKOTA

Thomas, S. D.—B. J. Murry of Kampeska has taken over the management of the Peavey Elevator.

Montrose, S. D.—The driveway of the Hubbard & Palmer Co. elevator was damaged by recent high winds.

Lake City, S. D.—The siding at the John Hokanson Grain Co. elevator was damaged by high winds recently.

Sioux Falls, S. D.—Cliff Sawyer is new manager of the W. M. Bell Co., coming from Emmetsburg, Ia., where he was with the Fraser-Smith Co.

Montrose, S. D.—The new man who is in charge at the Hubbard & Palmer Co. elevator is from Armstrong. He will remain here until he has initiated Leo Garry into the business.

Wakonda, S. D.—Lewis Eichhorn, formerly of Hornick, Ia., is new manager and grain buyer for the Riley-Arneson elevator, succeeding H. H. Harter.

Clear Lake, S. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has acquired the entire interests and property of the Clear Lake Grain Co., increasing its storage space to 85,000 bus.

Canton, S. D.—Nick Hartland is building a cement block feed house adjacent to his hatchery. The building will be 20x40 ft., and will house his feed mixer.



For  
Dependable  
Supplies



Rauville, S. D.—The F. P. Creaser & Sons elevator driveway was damaged by recent high winds.

Spencer, S. D.—The J. L. Ryan Elvtr. Co. recently purchased the Hoes-Lueth Elevator, and John Kuhlman took over duties as manager with Henry Bontien as second man. Kuhlman succeeds Albert Samp who has managed the elevator for 30 years and who will move to Scotland where he will be employed in an elevator.

Vermillion, S. D.—The new annex to the J. C. Mullaney Grain Co. elevator has been completed, increasing the elevator's storage capacity approximately 85 per cent. The annex is 24x22 ft., 35 ft. high, capacity, 25,000 bus. Total capacity of the elevator now is 55,000 bus. The new building was constructed largely from lumber from the Fullerville Grain Co. elevator at Fullerville which the grain company purchased some time ago and razed.

## SOUTHEAST

E. Tallassee, Ala.—The Tallapoosa Milling Co. has increased the capacity of its mill from 25 to 50 bbls. per day and built bins for 3,000 bus. bulk storage.

Parkersburg, W. Va.—Two bins for storing 5,600 bus. of government-owned wheat will be erected in Wood County as part of the government's program of distribution of wheat for feed.

Jacksonville, Fla.—Burglars forced an entrance to the Vaughan Milling Co. office recently, broke open the safe, and escaped with a number of checks and between \$40 and \$50 in cash.—P. J. P.

Charleston, W. Va.—The Board of the Irreducible School Fund has sold the old Hinton Grain Mill property on which it foreclosed several years ago to the State Road Commission, who will raze the building.

Bluefield, Va.—Fire in the top of the 125-ft. high grain elevator of General Mills, Inc., recently caused damage estimated at \$3,500. Loss to the elevator was entirely in machinery, since the elevator shaft is made of concrete and water did not get into the grain.

## TEXAS

Crawford, Tex.—Lee's Feed Store is a new enterprise opened for business.

Fort Worth, Tex.—Young Davitt who has been here many years is now associated with the Uhlmann Elvtr. Co.

Houston, Tex.—While loss at the Houston Milling Co. plant caused by the hurricane that swept along the Texas gulf coast recently, was small, a shut-down of the plant was necessary for a few days.

Fort Worth, Tex.—Julian Scott, long associated with the grain trade, of Kansas City, Mo., has joined the Transit Grain & Commission Co. Mr. Scott withdrew from the grain trade two years ago to enter another field of endeavor.

Waco, Tex.—Tom M. Sleeper, 77, for the greater part of his life engaged in the grain business, first at McGregor, then at Waxahachie, Abilene and later at Valley Mills, living most of his time here, died following a stroke recently.—P. J. P.

Galveston, Tex.—A tropical hurricane that battered the Texas gulf coast July 28 caused serious damage to all grain elevators here and at Houston, and resulted in considerable loss to around 4,000,000 to 5,000,000 bus. of wheat. The gallery of the Sunset elevator was destroyed and part of the roof blown away, while most of the roof of the Texas Star Flour Mills was blown off. Windows were blown out of the elevators of the Galveston Wharves, and at the Houston Milling Co., Inc., at Houston. Wheat in the elevators suffered heavy loss from water.

Fort Worth, Tex.—New members recently enrolled by the Texas Grain & Feed Ass'n include Bewley Mills, W. P. Bomar, Fort Worth; East Texas Milling Co., Jack Roe, mgr., Marshall; E. A. Flieller, Floresville; Moore Grain Co., J. E. Moore, Jr., mgr., Bartlett; Terrell Milling Co., Chas. W. Tune, Terrell.—G. E. Blewett, sec'y.

## UTAH

Trenton, Utah.—The Farmers Grain Co-op. of Ogden, purchased the F.C.A. elevator, one of 14 sold by the government recently at Kansas City, Mo.

Ogden, Utah.—Hamilton B. Cook, for the last two years manager at Duluth of the C.C.C., will join the Pillsbury Flour Mills Co. grain department and be in charge of all grain operations here. He succeeds the late Earl Petersen who died recently. Mr. Cook, at one time, for many years was buyer for the Duluth Universal Milling Co.

## WISCONSIN

Sheboygan, Wis.—Mail addressed to Hildebrand-Verlare, Inc., has been returned by the post office marked "out of business."

River Falls, Wis.—The Equity Co-operative Elvtr. Co. has increased its stock from 1,600 shares at \$25 each to 2,400 shares at \$25 each.

Pewaukee Lake, Wis.—Leo Heinzelmann and Howard Barry have purchased the feed store and farm implement business operated by Ben Brandt for many years.

Janesville, Wis.—Local business men, looking forward to the locating of a soybean processing plant here, are asking for the necessary machinery priorities. The Civic and Industrial Council, sponsor of the project, is preparing drawings for the conversion of available buildings for the plant should requests for machinery be granted.

## Contract Prices During the Base Period

In September, 1941, a manufacturer contracted to sell cement to a dealer at \$2.37 a barrel, the contract to expire in May, 1942. In November, 1941, the manufacturer increased his price to 10 cents a barrel and notified the dealer of this new price, but continued to charge him \$2.37 in accordance with the contract. In March, 1942, when the freight rates advanced 4 cents per barrel, the manufacturer notified the dealer of this advance and quoted him a price of \$2.51 a barrel, but continued shipments at the contract price of \$2.37. The contract expired in May, 1942.

Pursuant to Section 1346.104 (a) the manufacturer may now charge this dealer \$2.51 a barrel. This section provides that the maximum price to be charged under the Regulation shall be computed in accordance with what the price was or would have been during the base period, Mar. 1, to 15, 1942, taking into consideration the "basis" for the prices, pricing practices, freight practices, trade discounts . . . most favorable to purchasers in effect, published, listed or quoted by the seller during the period March 1 to 15, 1942."

This section permits the manufacturer to determine a maximum price for this purchaser and other purchasers to whom the manufacturer sold under similar contracts during the base period, at the price which the manufacturer quoted or would have quoted the particular purchaser during the base period had there been no existing contract.

Corn ground by refiners in June totaled 8,735,981 bus., compared with 10,106,906 in May, as reported by the Corn Industries Research Foundation. The falling off in output is due to maladjustment of ceilings by the bureaucracy, creating a shortage of corn for industry.



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Remember, every farm grain bin in your territory is a stamping ground for insect pests . . . and *unless* properly fumigated, your elevator becomes the dumping ground for highly infested grain.

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## Grain Carriers

The M., K. & T. has asked permission to abandon 9 miles of line from Smith to Belton, Tex.

On July 1 this year the railroads had on order 3,494 plain box cars, and 1,024 locomotive engines.

The C. & N-W Ry. Co. is handling 100 per cent more grain now than at this time last year, according to R. L. Williams, chief executive officer.

Abandonment of 16.8 miles of the Milwaukee Road between Woodruff and Star Lake, Wis., has been authorized.

Cincinnati, O.—The C. & O. Ry. Co. has brought suit against Early & Daniel to recover alleged undercharges of \$1,508.30 on wheat handled in 1941.—P. J. P.

Shippers Advisory Board meetings will be held Sept. 20, 21, at Louisville, Ky.; Sept. 22, 23 at Fort Worth, Tex., and Detroit, Mich., and Sept. 28, 29 at St. Joseph, Mo.

The Interstate Commerce Commission issued an order Aug. 3 canceling arrangements of railroad unions limiting the length of trains on the Union Pacific and the Santa Fe.

Abandonment of the 11.8 miles of the Detroit & Mackinac Ry. from National City to Prescott, Mich., is recommended by an examiner of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Chicago, Ill.—The transportation department of the Ass'n of Commerce issued warning July 30 that a complicated system of priority may be inaugurated if shippers do not co-operate in keeping cars moving.

S-1165 is a bill introduced by Senator Shipstead of Minnesota to increase the period within which claims for freight overcharges may be filed against railroads from the present period of two years to four years.

The carriers have filed a brief with the Interstate Commerce Commission declaring that if rates on manufactured goods are reduced the rates on farm products, minerals and forest products in the west will have to be increased.

Sixteen Great Lakes vessels outfitted for coastwise service in 1942 at heavy cost are being returned to their owners for fresh water service, to load grain. Permits for loading grain in ore boats were no longer issued effective July 31.

Washington, D. C.—The W.P.B. on Aug. 9 allowed all materials asked by the O.D.T. for locomotives and freight cars for the fourth quarter of 1943. To the freight cars already scheduled 9,500 are added but they will not be completed until early 1944.

The War Food Administration has asked the Interstate Commerce Commission to suspend the increased rates on grain and grain products from Colorado, Missouri, New Mexico and Oklahoma to Louisiana and Mississippi points as published in Supp. 52 to S.W. Lines tariff 180-E. For the longest distance, 954 miles, the rate is increased to 52 from 51 cents.

Grain and grain products loading for the week ended July 31 totaled 58,553 cars, a decrease of 286 cars below the preceding week, but an increase of 14,935 cars above the corresponding week in 1942. In the Western Districts alone, grain and grain products loading for the week of July 31, totaled 42,653 cars, a decrease of 972 cars below the preceding week but an increase of 14,063 cars above the corresponding week in 1942, as reported by the Ass'n of American Railroads.

Reduction of the goal for movement of ore by 5,000,000 tons, as announced Aug. 10 by the O.D.T., should permit the lake shipment of considerable grain and other commodities.

In No. 28859, Co-operative Mills v. Pennsylvania, the Interstate Commerce Commission has dismissed the complaint, holding not unreasonable the line-haul charges on grain and grain products from Illinois and west of Mississippi River converted into feeds at Baltimore and reshipped in mixed carloads with mixed feeds to destinations in Maryland, Delaware, Virginia and New York.

We are suffering terribly for the want of flat cars having only 50% of our ownership on all flat cars on the railroad and we are having one terrible time to protect our flat car requirements. It seems to me that the demand for box cars of a class fit for grain or better is going to increase considerably during the ensuing six months. In fact right now we are experiencing some shortages on cars fit for grain.—O. E. Hallberg of the C. & N-W Ry.

Washington, D. C.—The O.D.T. and the I.C.C. have asked all receivers of carload and l.c.l. freight to unload six days a week. "Refusal to receive carload and less-than-carload freight on various days of the week, particularly Saturday, directly contributes to congestion of freight houses and ties up cars unnecessarily. In these times, when every car is needed and manpower is short in the freight houses, nothing should be done by the receivers of freight which would tend in any way to impede its free and speedy movement."

## Box Cars and Grain

By FRED S. KEISER, associate director O.D.T., before Mid-West Shippers Advisory Board  
Let nobody be confused, the "A" and "B" box car situation in this country is just as tight as beeswax. We are struggling along. There is some grain on the ground, but not any more than there was last year or the year before, and through the activities of Ralph Clark and the operating men we are getting by, by the skin of our teeth.

I don't know whether we will continue to get by or not, but I know this, that the situation is so tight, and conditions are so grave, that it is absolutely necessary, not to unload those cars, now, in 48 hours, but in 24 hours; and not to take 48 hours for loading, but take 24 hours. That is just how tight the box car situation is in this country.

We have already had the Texas movement, and most of the Oklahoma movement. Those movements were about as expected, or perhaps a little heavier. We are now coming into the Kansas movement. That crop, due to the hot weather, is not quite as great as expected. From there we go immediately into Nebraska and then into the Northwest, so between now and Sept. 15, we will have need for every possible "tight" car that we can raise, scrape up, beg or borrow.

The amazing thing, Mr. Chairman, is that right in the midst of this critical period, we find mills presenting, and consideration being given thereto, rate and transit proposals in direct contravention of the work and purposes of this committee; and we also find railroads with requests for Fourth Section Relief so that they can haul grain from St. Louis to Buffalo and back to Virginia cities. They want Fourth Section Relief on that. We find instances of applications, and I am frank to say that some of them will be granted unless we can stop them, that simply increase the amount of transit, and the amount of box car use over that authorized by existing tariffs.

I am about in agreement that the operating men are correct in their conclusion that a rail traffic man will put in any kind of a transit on earth as long as it gets him a car, and whether he makes any money out of it is beside the

point. That being the case, it seems to me it is high time that traffic men, commence to work with the Conservation Committee. It will be my intention, and in fact I have been instructed by the committee, to meet with the executive traffic officers, and ask them, at least for the duration of the war, to put the soft pedal on some of these out-landish circuitous routes which are under consideration.

## Help Us to Prevent Accidents

Do not load cars with grain that have cleats or other obstructions on the floor.

Unloading these cars with power shovels, accidents will result, and especially now with so much inexperienced help.—Omaha Price Current.

## Delaying Cars Billed to Duluth and Minneapolis

Much concern is expressed by the Office of Defense Transportation over the delay which railroads report in the handling of grain to the northwestern terminals, growing largely out of the holding of cars at Grand Forks, N. D., for sampling and inspection. Out of conferences held by the ODT and Northwest Transportation Advisory Committee a decision has been arrived at to give a 30 day trial in a different method of handling; the discontinuing of the practice of billing of cars to Duluth and Minneapolis, with instructions to stop at Grand Forks, N. D., for inspection and orders. These cars can be billed direct to each market, expediting the movement and eliminating one stop for inspection and orders resulting in saving car days. Also to discontinue "hold for orders" at sampling stations delaying movement and to avoid shipper from paying the tariff charge \$4.40 per car for the reconsignment privilege.—F. G. C.

## Shippers' Certificate of Weight

for use in advising receivers of the amount and grade of grain loaded into a car. Especially adapted for filing claims for Loss of Weight in Transit. Each certificate gives: "Kind of scale used; Station; Car Number and Initials; Shipper's Name;—lbs. equal to—bus. of No. —; Date scales were tested and by whom; car thoroughly examined and found to be in good condition and properly sealed when delivered to the ————R. R. Co.; Seal Record, name and number, sides and ends; marked capacity of car; date; name of the weigher." On back is a form for recording the weight of each draught.

Printed and numbered in duplicate. Originals on Goldenrod Bond; duplicates on tough pink manila in two colors of ink. Well bound with heavy hinged pressboard covers. 75 originals, 75 duplicates and four sheets of carbon paper. Size 4½x4¾ inches. Weight 11 ozs.

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## Feed Requirements for California

In order to meet increasing demands for definite information on feed requirements of the livestock and poultry industries in California, the Divisions of Animal Husbandry and Poultry Husbandry in cooperation with the Agricultural Extension Service of the College of Agriculture have assembled data summarized as follows:

The general livestock feed situation is accompanied by many unpredictable features.

The present serious shortage of protein feeds is due to several factors:

1. Milk production all going directly into human consumption.

2. Failure of normal imports to this coast involving copra and oil-bearing seeds from the Pacific area and meat scrap from South America.

3. Reduction in production of fish meal on the Pacific Coast due to commandeering of fishing boats and other war conditions.

Possible available supplies for the 1943 season estimated on a 40 per cent protein basis are as follows, in tons: Coconut meal, 10,000; cottonseed meal, 65,000; linseed meal, 90,000; fish meal, 100,000; tankage meal, 35,000; soybean meal, 100,000; total, 400,000.

The roughage situation makes the picture more involved. The estimated 1942 hay production is 4,871,000 tons.

In the surplus-hay-producing area farm machinery and manpower may not be available to harvest and particularly to bale the hay produced in 1943. This tends to reduce the quantity moving into normal channels of trade creating scarcity in deficient-hay-producing areas as particularly occurred in Los Angeles County last winter. Under such conditions hay feeding is reduced to a minimum (8-15 pounds per cow per day) and concentrates, particularly proteins, increase 25 to 50 per cent. This throws off

the estimates of concentrates required. Under the law of averages a dry year can be expected at any time. It is now overdue. Natural vegetation on ranges and unirrigated pasture lands is still of great importance. Should it fail from a moderately dry year all estimates would be wrong.

Despite warnings from various sources inventories of all species of farm animals are rising and estimates of feed required are based on lower numbers than actually exist. Too many animals in relation to feed supply will tend to reduce production rather than increase it. Prices on slaughter animals, dairy, and poultry products are such that all animals on farms are being fed unusually well.

Equitable distribution of available supplies to all areas is going to be difficult. California for many years has been long on protein feeds and has tended to feed them at higher levels than necessary. To change this practice will be a problem. Mixing of all feeds at central plants will not solve it, will create serious antagonism, and is to be deprecated. Such a procedure is entirely impractical in supplementing the range feed for stocker and feeder cattle under poor feed conditions on our ranges. It can thus be readily seen that the over-all picture is very cloudy.

Also country elevator operators have been asked to ship 80 per cent of their corn loaded out to named processors Vice Pres. C. C. Farrington of the C.C.C. states that the sales may be made thru dealers.

## Maximum Prices for Flaxseed

Sellers of flaxseed in the states of Arizona, California, Kansas and Texas will be able to determine their maximum prices with greater facility as a result of two actions July 31 by the Office of Price Administration. These actions are:

1. The terminal basing points in California were expanded to include Oakland and Wilmington in the San Francisco and Los Angeles metropolitan areas respectively, where there are flaxseed processing plants.

2. Sales at interior points in those four states are specifically covered in the same manner as interior point sales in the rest of the country.

Some uncertainty has prevailed since the issuance May 21, 1943, of Maximum Price Regulation No. 397 (Flaxseed) on interior point sales in these four states and today's specific action in Amendment No. 2, effective July 31, 1943, will clear up that uncertainty.

Maximum prices at interior points in all states are the maximum prices at the nearest terminal basing point, less rail transportation charges and handling charges.

It is further made clear that the deduction of 8 cents per bushel required under the regulation when delivery of flaxseed is made to a crusher's plant by truck is applicable to all states with the exception of Arizona and California. At Portland, Ore., the deduction is 5 cents per bushel for all other than rail shipments.

Amendment 2 to MPR 397 also divides the United States into three large zones for pricing purposes. These follow the pattern already set in the regulation, but are more specific as to producing and consuming areas, with the segregation of the Far West. Maximum prices are fixed by formulas for all points which are not terminal basing points in the Eastern and Far Western areas.

The maximum price of flaxseed, excluding dockage, per bushel is \$3.05 at Chicago, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Red Wing, Duluth and Portland, Ore.; \$2.95 at Emporia and Fredonia, Kan.; \$2.90 at Corpus Christi, Harlingen and Houston, Tex., if not delivered by truck; \$3.30 at Los Angeles, Long Beach, Wilmington, Buena Park, Fresno, San Francisco, Oakland and Berkeley, Cal., whether or not delivered by truck.

## Mites in Stored Grain and Their Control

(Continued from page 112)

from mechanical handling of the grain. Moreover, in the event of grain being stored for 2 years or even longer and turned every few months in order to control mites, the cost would be tremendous. It seems imperative, therefore, to find a method of control that is more economical and more lasting than that obtained by mechanical handling of the grain.

**FUMIGATION**—Experimental: It was first of all necessary to find a fumigant that would evaporate to form a gas at low temperatures, since the temperature of stored grain is often at 32° F. or even lower. The fumigants Weevil-cide and Larvacide were found to be capable of killing mites at 32° F.

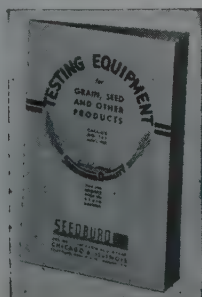
The fumigants Larvacide and Weevil-cide will kill mites at temperatures as low as 32° F. Both kill mites at lower dosages than those required against insects (beetles). One-half the quantity of Weevil-cide usually recommended for insects will kill grain mites. At 32° F. complete kills were secured with Larvacide where one-quarter the amount usually used against insects was employed.

The government has facilities for storage in wooden and steel bins of approximately 164,882,000 bus. of new crop wheat and soybeans. The 164,882,000-bu. capacity assigned for wheat and soybeans represented about 80% of the actual total storage space owned by C.C.C. in these receptacles which are spotted throughout production areas. Actually, C.C.C. owned bins with about 221 million bus. capacity, of which some 15% have been sold and 20% of the remainder are filled with grain.

## Books Received

**BOARD OF TRADE STATISTICS**, as published each day on two pages of the Journal of Commerce, have been bound in a single volume for the year 1942, for reference. Continuous futures quotations, cash grain prices, receipts and shipments are among the data presented in this photographic reproduction on good paper. A few copies are available at \$17.90 each from F. C. Bisson, director public relations committee, Board of Trade Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

**TESTING EQUIPMENT for Grain, Seed and Other Products** is more than a catalog of the devices on sale, since it contains instructions for the use of each piece of equipment, including four styles of moisture testers, ovens, sample containers, several types of scales, weight per bushel apparatus, samplers and automatic elevator leg sampler, dockage sieves, dockage testers, thermometers, bin probes, germinators, seed grain treaters, spout holders, grain scoops, hand trucks, inter-communication systems, making it a valuable work of reference. Catalog No. 143 of the Seedburo Equipment Co., 223 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago 6, Ill.



## Shipping Notices

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It is to shipper's advantage to advise receiver, broker or buyer promptly of any shipment of grain loaded for his account and of real help to consignee in handling shipments efficiently and without demurrage. Shipping notices Form 3 contain spaces for

"Date B/L, Initials, Car Number, Seal Numbers, Kind and Grade, Station From, Weight, Bushels. Billed shipper's order notify .....; draft for \$.....; made through ..... bank of ..... to apply on sale of ..... bushels made ....."

Fifty white bond originals, machine perforated, easily removed without tearing, and 50 manila duplicates. Heavy pressboard, hinged top cover, with two sheets of carbon. Size, 5½x8½ inches. Weight, 8 ozs. Order Form 3 SN. Single copy, 80c; three copies, \$2.20, plus postage.

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# Field Seeds

**Hutchinson, Kan.**—Frank Weeks has engaged in the seed and feed business.

**Worthington, Minn.**—The warehouse of the Worthington Seed Co. is undergoing repairs.

**Fort Worth, Tex.**—Michael Ditto, Sr., pres. of the American Seed Co., died July 30 of a heart attack.

**Chariton, Ia.**—Loren M. Perrin, for 16 years in the seed and feed business, died July 30, aged 76 years.

**Montclair, N. J.**—Albert J. Barnes, who operated a seed business in New York prior to 1939, died here July 27, aged 80 years.

**Dickinson, N. D.**—The Slope Seed Ass'n held its annual business session Sunday, July 25, re-electing two directors whose terms expired.

**Clarinda, Ia.**—The Berry Seed Co reported annual sales volume of \$5,500,000 at a meeting of stockholders, and declared a dividend of 12 per cent.

**Eminence, Ky.**—Robert R. Giltner, head of the Giltner Feed & Seed Co., died June 28, aged 71 years. He had pioneered in the development of Korean lespedeza.

**Waterloo, Neb.**—The J. C. Robinson Seed Co. and the Cornhusker Hybrid Corn Co. sponsored an entertainment program at the Douglas County fair grounds, including an army equipment demonstration.

**Denison, Ia.**—A fire in the elevator of the Denison Seed Co. on the afternoon of July 20 was apparently extinguished, but was again discovered at 9 p.m., and quenched after two hours, without much damage to the building.

**Cook, Minn.**—A seed elevator and root crop warehouse will be built here under a contract awarded for the state by Miles S. Cooper, director of purchases, St. Paul, to Anthony Grebenc of Cook at \$17,584.

**Sidney, Mont.**—The Northland Seed Co. has been sold by R. S. Nutt to the Russell-Miller Milling Co., which will operate the feed plant and continue the seed business, while Mr. Nutt continues the machinery business until his son returns from the army.

**Cincinnati, O.**—Williard F. Manthey charges that his brother and father, Chas. D. and Chas. Manthey are so operating the Manthey Seed Co., in which he holds 49 shares, as to convert the assets to their own use. He asks the court to order the business conducted according to the by-laws.

**Charlottetown, P.E.I.**—More than 150 members were present at the recent annual convention of the Canadian Seed Growers Ass'n. No time is spent in discussing increased material rewards to the seed growers, but matters dealt with are only those which tend to improve quality and yield.

**Corvallis, Ore.**—Geo. R. Hyslop, head of the division of plant industry, died of a heart attack June 24 at Klamath Falls, where he had been for a few weeks certifying seed potatoes. He had been with Oregon State College 35 years and was 58 years of age. He was a graduate of Ohio State University, and had been active in promoting the Oregon Seed Growers League, Eastern Oregon Wheat League. He had worked unceasingly for the seed industry.

**Jackson, Miss.**—The Mississippi Seed Improvement Ass'n held its annual meeting Aug. 10 at the State College.

**Hastings, Neb.**—Lt. Robert G. Bonahoom of the N. Bonahoom Seed Co., was killed in action July 14 in the South Pacific.

**Pullman, Wash.**—For research leading to the improvement of seed peas a gift of \$2,250 to the state college has been made jointly by the Pullman Grain Growers and the Inland Empire Pea Growers Ass'n.

**Des Moines, Ia.**—Wm. J. Newby, aged 62, died in a hospital July 27 following a heart attack suffered 15 days before. He was born in England, came to Des Moines 58 years ago, entering the employ of the Iowa Seed Co. 34 years ago. After some years with the Des Moines Seed Co. he engaged in the business on his own account as the W. J. Newby Seed Co.

**Sanford, Fla.**—The Florida Seedsmen Ass'n held a meeting July 21 and 22 at the Hotel Valdez. Dr. A. N. Brooks, plant pathologist of Lakeland, spoke on the Seedsmen's Responsibility in the Seed Treatment Program; Dr. Fred H. Hull on Progress of Hybrid and Open Pollinated Corn in Florida, while E. A. Martin led a forum on Problems of Retail Seed Dealers.

**Minonk, Ill.**—The suit by Lester Pfister of El Paso against the Dyar Hybrid Corn Co., of Minonk, and the Superior Separator Co., has been dismissed for "want of equity" by Judge J. Leroy Adair of the federal court, who directed that defendants recover from plaintiff all their costs in the defense. The suit was tried in Peoria and involved alleged infringement of a patent on a seed corn sorter.

Every pound of alfalfa seed than can be produced in Indiana this year will be needed to help restore the large acreage destroyed last winter thru freezing injury, say Purdue University extension agronomists. Seed production of alfalfa has been heaviest during the drouth years. Since, so far this season, most sections of the state have had abundant to excess supplies of rainfall, the prospect for a good yield of seed appears to be below average.

**Jackson, Miss.**—The Mississippi Seedsmen Ass'n elected the following officers at the recent annual meeting: C. C. Cross, Brookhaven, pres.; Chas. McNeil, Jackson, vice pres.; H. L. Eustis, Cleveland, sec'y-treas., and Noble H. Pace, chairman of the executive committee. Mr. Pace, retiring pres., urged closer organization of seedsmen. Earlier distribution of government cover crop seeds was recommended.

**Chicago, Ill.**—The Association of Commercial Seed Analysts at its recent meeting elected the old officers to serve another year. W. Wells Oppel is pres., and Fred Emmett sec'y-treas. The Federal Seed Act was discussed. Professor R. H. Porter of Iowa State College spoke on the facilities of his seed laboratory at Ames, which have been enlarged and improved. Some of the analysts visited the seed laboratories of the Albert Dickinson Co. and Vaughan's Seed Store.

## Order on Distribution of Fertilizer

A new order issued July 6 as food production order No. 5 will control the distribution of fertilizer for the 1943-44 crop season.

The approved grade program is continued, and the order again gives priority on the delivery of fertilizer to a list of group A crops. The A list now includes peanuts, sugar beets for seed production, hemp, dry and snap beans, lima beans, cabbage, carrots, onions, green peas, dry edible peas, potatoes (including sweet potatoes), sweet corn for processing, tomatoes, and vegetable seeds. Other crops are classified in a group B list.

Manufacturers, dealers and agents are required to make deliveries of fertilizer for A crops before such deliveries are made for B crops. However, in order to insure preference for A crops when fertilizer is needed for both A and B crops at the same time, applications for fertilizer for A crops must be made at least 30 days in advance of the time required.

## Construction Suggestions

By J. C. KINTZ

PLACE a 2½-inch water pipe to cupola on outside of end wall with hose connection at ground level and to end of pipe in cupola, so water could be directed to fire without filling all bins containing grain. Water often causes more damage to grain in an elevator than fire.

\* \* \*

A LADDER on outside wall to cupola would occasionally save a life or prevent disablement for life. Some time ago a worker in an isolated country elevator had the option of burning to death or jumping down 60 feet to the ground. A net for catching men who jump or a ladder might have enabled some to get down without injury.

Parachutes have helped warriors who jumped from airplanes to land safely, why not keep a couple in the cupola for quick escape from the flames.

It often happens that federal taxes ostensibly levied against earnings actually take more than 100% of the income of an entire industry over a period of years, and thus imperil prompt and effective postwar readjustment, according to the National Industrial Conference Board, which has just completed a comprehensive study of the effect of taxes upon business policy relative to expansion of production based upon the experience of business executives.

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## Refuses to Require Inspection of Growing Hybrid

Lexington, Ky.—Fayette Circuit Judge Chester D. Adams, has refused to grant injunctions requiring Dean Cooper of the Kentucky agricultural experiment station to inspect crops of single cross white hybrid seed corn in Union and Henderson Counties.

Judge Adams said that an inspection of growing corn would not necessarily be an inspection of seed corn, and said a refusal to inspect the crops in their present stages of growth would not prevent inspection when it is ready for inspection.—A.W.W.

## New Barley Varieties

The University of Minnesota has approved four additional barley varieties for registration, including Beecher, a six-rowed, smooth-awned, dry-land barley with erect spikes, derived from Atlas X Vaughn; Lico, a stiff-strawed, six-rowed, smooth-awned variety with erect spikes, produced from Coast X Lion; Texan, a six-rowed, smooth-awned barley, intermediate in growth habit and producing from either fall or spring planting under Texas conditions, resistant to mildew, and derived from a selection from Composite Cross (C. I. 5530) winter barley; and Santiam, another selection from Composite Cross C. I. 5530, winter hardy and productive under western Oregon conditions, six-rowed, white, rough awned, with hulled kernels and long-haired rachilla.

## Pacific Northwest Seed Cleaning Charges

Regulations governing charges for cleaning seed in area VIII, including Washington, Oregon, Nevada and California, have been issued by the O.P.A., as follows:

The adjusted maximum prices for the service of cleaning seed shall be the sum of the following:

1. The highest price charged by the seller for the particular service or services during the 1941-42 season.

2. The increase in direct labor costs and direct material costs in rendering the service or services during the current season over such costs during the 1941-42 season.

3. The increase in incidental and overhead costs over the incidental and overhead costs allocated to the same unit of service during the 1941-42 season using the same method of charging and allocating such costs as was used during the 1941-42 season: Provided, however, that this item shall not include any increase in the total amount of executives' salaries or bonuses charged to the particular service.

(b) Any seller whose records, prior to the date of this order, have been lost or destroyed, and who as a consequence cannot determine his adjusted maximum price by adding to the highest price charged by him, during the 1941-42 season for the particular service, the same increased costs added by his closest competitor of the same class who has determined an adjusted maximum price under Paragraph (a) above for the same service.

(c) The adjusted maximum price for a service which was not performed by a particular seller during the 1941-42 season shall be the adjusted maximum price established under Paragraph (a) or (b) above, for the same service by his most closely competitive seller of the same class.

(d) A seller may estimate his adjusted maximum price upon the above basis and announce at the start of the particular season a tentative "retain" or charge; but no payment shall be made or received in excess of the adjusted maximum price established by Paragraphs (a), (b) or (c) above.

## Wheat Does Not Turn to Cheat

To the age-old question—"Does wheat turn to cheat?"—there is only one answer, an emphatic NO says O. C. Lee, Purdue University extension weed specialist. Wheat plants come from wheat seed and cheat from the seeds of cheat. The latter is a species of brome grass while wheat is a species of triticum, a difference which might be compared to the difference between wheat and oats.

When a good crop of wheat is grown, the cheat is smothered or hidden by the thick stand of wheat. If, on the other hand, the wheat crop is poor, the stand is thin, and the straw is short, the cheat becomes apparent. It takes advantage of the lack of competition to grow vigorously and its tufts in the thin stand of wheat are very conspicuous.

## CCC Will Buy Oregon Seeds

Corvallis, Ore.—Winter legume and annual rye-grass seed will be purchased from Oregon growers under the government's program to promote use of winter cover crops to increase food and fiber production in southern and east central states.

For the fourth consecutive year the state AAA reported Oregon growers may sell their seed crops to Commodity Credit Corporation through county AAA committees for shipment to the south.

Prices paid to growers, grade requirements and method of purchase are practically unchanged from last year's program, thru which nearly 100 million pounds of Oregon seed was handled.

Hungarian vetch which was purchased last year is not included on the schedule and will not be eligible under the '43 program.

Basic prices to growers for top grades of seed have been announced—Austrian winter peas, 5c pound; hairy vetch, 10c; common vetch 5c; crimson clover, 10c; common rye-grass, 5c; Montana vetch 6½c; rough and perennial peavine 10c, Willamette vetch ranging from 6½c for blue tag to 5½c for white tag. Appropriate differentials apply to seed of less than the basic germination and purity requirements.—F.K.H.

## Bermuda Grass in Arizona

By TERRIS A. MANLEY of Phoenix before Pacific States Seedsmens Ass'n.

The entire world's production of Bermuda grass seed is concentrated in an area no larger than may be covered by a circle of 150 miles diameter. This circle would enclose the Imperial and Palo Verde valleys of California and the Yuma-Wellton area of Arizona. About 75 per cent of the total production is in Arizona, only in comparatively recent years has Bermuda grass seed been harvested in quantity as a principal crop. For many years its production was almost entirely a by-product from alfalfa seed.

Today close attention is given to the growing and handling of this crop. In spite of special care, and even though much experimenting has been done in fertilizing for Bermuda grass seed production, yields have been dropping for several years. Planting of Bermuda grass seed for lawns, parks, golf courses, levees and highway shoulders has progressively increased for the past ten years.

When the army and navy began construction of air fields, they immediately came into the market for large quantities of Bermuda grass seed. Several months ago they found it extremely difficult to obtain their requirements and the entire production of the 1942 crop was frozen.

All available supplies have been or will be purchased for military requirements. In all probability the entire 1943 crop will be taken by the government in the same manner.

Bermuda grass seed in air field construction is grown for dust prevention and not for sodding as is commonly believed. Arizona is proud of her contribution to our war effort through its production of Bermuda grass seed.

Milo Perkins, who was director of the Board of Economic Warfare when it was abolished and transferred to the Office of Economic Warfare, has resigned as consultant to Leo T. Crowley, heading the new Office, and now has no government job.

Commissioners of agriculture from 16 midwestern states, closing their three day war time conference at Detroit Lakes, Minn., today demanded that the federal government wipe out food production restrictions and that a true parity in price and income from farm products be maintained.



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## Nebraska Makes Good Wheat Better

Ninety-two per cent of the farmers' wheat samples in test plots rated good to excellent in milling and baking characteristics. Only four-tenths of the one per cent of them were Chiefkan. From the standpoint of varieties that is the record of the 1500 samples of winter wheat included in the "100 farmers' wheat" tests conducted by the Nebraska Grain Improvement Assn. in 1943. Eighty-five per cent of the samples proved to be Nebred, Cheyenne, Nebraska 60, or Turkey strains recommended for Nebraska conditions. The samples were selected at random from 28 of the state's leading wheat producing counties and were grown, observed and classified in 16 counties as well as in a master nursery plot at the Nebraska Agricultural College.

Of the samples assembled for testing, only 1.2% were of varieties which are objectionable to the milling and baking trade. Chiefkan and Kinnan beardless wheats were the principal offenders in this respect. Though the amount of objectionable milling and baking wheat in Nebraska has always been exceptionally small the production of such varieties has been constantly discouraged. The decline in the number of Chiefkan samples from nine-tenths of one per cent in 1942 to four-tenths of one per cent in 1943 is taken as an indication that the objectionable varieties are still on the decline. Since local prices of all wheat are likely to be affected in any community which produces varieties or mixtures not acceptable for bread making purposes it is of importance for every wheat grower to produce those varieties which are most useful to the milling and baking trade.

Graded on the basis of variety, adaptability, purity, freedom from rye and milling and baking characteristics, the samples in the test plots were classified as A, B, C, or D. Approximately 60% graded "A" or "B". This is a substantially higher percentage of these grades than was obtained in 1938 when the testing program of the Nebraska Grain Improvement Ass'n was started. To rank "A" or "B" the sample must be reasonably pure, of a variety recommended by the Agricultural College for the community in which it is being grown and be free from rye. The highest percentage of "A" and "B" samples come from the western part of the state and the lowest percentage from the central region. Sixteen per cent of the samples graded "C" because they showed considerable mixture of varieties or were not well adapted to the locality.

Rye mixtures throughout the state continue to be one of the principal hazards of high quality wheat. According to the grading of farmers' samples in the test plots, 23% of them contained rye. Last year 18.1% of the farmers' samples showed the presence of rye. Though the amount of rye in most cases was too small to be of importance to the trade, any sample containing even a trace of rye was automatically given a grade "D" and is considered unsatisfactory for seed purposes. The increased planting of rye for both hay and pasture and the greater use of custom combines are thought to be the reasons for the additional rye showing up in wheat samples this year. Certain areas of the state need to give the rye problem serious consideration if wheat from these areas is not to be penalized. More careful selection of rye free seed, removal of volunteer rye from wheat fields and insistence upon careful cleaning of combines and threshing machines is on the important list for Nebraska wheat farmers during the coming year. The practice of cleaning combines and threshing machines between fields and farms is also a precaution against mixing wheat varieties and the spreading noxious weeds and stinking smut.

For the second time in 5 years of testing, stinking smut was found in farmers' wheat samples. Dr. Jess Livingston, Extension Plant

Pathologist attended a number of the field meetings to check the plots. He found the infection present in only a few counties but recommended treatment of seed to eliminate the disease from those areas and prevent further spreading.

Though more than half of the farmers whose wheat was tested are growing a Turkey strain it was found that 9.8% of them were producing Nebred. This figure, as compared to 6.1% for the 1942 tests, is indicative of a steady increase in the acceptance of this improved variety. Comparative yield tests over a period of years have shown both Nebred and Cheyenne to be higher yielding varieties than Turkey.

Farmers in eastern and central Nebraska were favorably impressed with the newly released Pawnee wheat which is early maturing, resistant to Hessian Fly and loose smut, somewhat resistant to leaf rust, stem rust and bunt, moderately winter hardy and of fair straw strength. It has been the highest yielding wheat at the Lincoln station in recent years, having

## Seed Movement in July

Receipts and shipments of seeds at the various markets during July, compared with July, 1942, in bushels, except where otherwise indicated, were:

|             | Receipts |         | Shipments |         |
|-------------|----------|---------|-----------|---------|
|             | 1943     | 1942    | 1943      | 1942    |
| Chicago     | 40,000   | 84,000  | 3,000     | 19,000  |
| Minneapolis | 631,500  | 446,600 | 51,000    | 163,800 |
| Spokane     | 6,000    | 1,500   |           |         |
| Superior    | 8,092    | 141,874 | 259,607   | 504,831 |
| Wichita     | 1,600    | .....   | 1,600     | .....   |

|             | KAFIR AND MILO |         |         |         |
|-------------|----------------|---------|---------|---------|
|             | 1943           | 1942    | 1943    | 1942    |
| Hutchinson  | 8,000          | 12,000  | .....   | .....   |
| Kansas City | 126,000        | 205,800 | 109,200 | 145,200 |
| Omaha       | .....          | 1,500   | .....   | .....   |
| St. Joseph  | 1,500          | 4,500   | .....   | 3,000   |
| St. Louis   | 127,400        | 11,200  | 41,400  | 23,800  |
| Wichita     | 1,600          | .....   | .....   | .....   |

|                 | CLOVER |         |        |        |
|-----------------|--------|---------|--------|--------|
|                 | 1943   | 1942    | 1943   | 1942   |
| Chicago, lbs.   | 40,000 | 121,000 | 40,000 | .....  |
| Milwaukee, lbs. | 6,455  | 1,595   | 92,585 | 67,880 |

|                 | TIMOTHY |         |         |        |
|-----------------|---------|---------|---------|--------|
|                 | 1943    | 1942    | 1943    | 1942   |
| Chicago, lbs.   | 184,000 | 169,000 | 149,000 | 77,000 |
| Milwaukee, lbs. | .....   | 1,760   | .....   | .....  |

|             | CANE SEED |       |       |       |
|-------------|-----------|-------|-------|-------|
|             | 1943      | 1942  | 1943  | 1942  |
| Fort Worth  | .....     | 4,400 | ..... | ..... |
| Hutchinson  | .....     | 1,000 | ..... | ..... |
| Kansas City | 1,400     | 5,600 | 600   | 1,800 |

outyielded its nearest competitor by nearly 6 bushels per acre during the 5 year period. Its milling and baking characteristics are satisfactory. Because of its early maturity and resistance to Hessian Fly this new variety fills a long felt need for wheat farmers of eastern Nebraska where it is expected to replace most other varieties as soon as adequate seed supplies are available.

## Seed Trade After the War

By FRED W. ROHNERT before Pacific States Seedmen's Ass'n.

In spite of a net gain in the use of seed, our production as a result of the war, will still be considerably larger than the demand, especially after the seed growing centers in other parts of the world get back into production.

There are many firms who have expanded their lines to grow a larger number of items. Some of these probably do not intend to continue after things settle down, but by far the larger number will undoubtedly endeavor to continue. The only sound way to settle who is going to get what part of the postwar business is by push and nudge.

Each firm must seek its own logical position in the industry, and some may have to retire not of their own volition to put it mildly. The growers that survive will be the ones that produce the highest quality seed the most efficiently in the best adapted areas and who have not overstepped their financial capacity.

Another point is the possibility of tremendous high cost surpluses if the war should end and the following deflation should come in a swift and sudden manner. The government may also own large quantities of seeds in its stock piles. With the proper government manipulation and foresight combined with the rehabilitation of war-torn countries this danger should be averted. A gradual transition from the war economy to the peace economy must and can be planned.

The threat of competition from cheap foreign labor is another cloud on our horizon.

Canada's export tax on oats was raised 1.5c and on barley 2c, July 31. For eastern shipment the tax is 19c on oats and 35c on barley, for western shipment 15c on oats and 31c on barley. The Canadian government adjusts these taxes frequently to skim off the profit.



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## Supply Trade

**Chicago, Ill.**—Fairbanks, Morse & Co., July 6, acquired the Soweigh Scale Co. of Delavan, Ill.

**Wichita, Kan.**—Albert C. Rynders, former owner of the White Star Co. and widely known throughout the grain and milling trade, died July 6.

**Washington, D. C.**—A 25 per cent increase in steel supplies for use in consumer goods in the fourth quarter of this year was announced by the War Production Board Aug. 9.

**Chicago, Ill.**—Catalog No. 143, just issued by the Seedburo Equipment Co. contains complete descriptions of the company's extensive line of grain and seed testing equipment. Readers of the Journal can obtain a copy of the catalog by writing the company direct.

A general tightening of an already critical lumber situation was evidenced July 26 in Issue No. 9 of the Material Substitution and Supply List, which places most hardwoods and most one inch boards of all species in Group I. Copies of Material Substitutions and Supply List, Issue No. 9, may be obtained upon written request to the Conservation Division, War Production Board; Washington 1, D. C.

**Washington, D. C.**—Enemy patents, seized as a result of the war, and now in the possession of the Alien Property Custodian, have been made available to the operators of small war plants, Brigadier General Robert W. Johnson, Chairman of the SWPC, has announced. About 40,000 patents and patent applications have been vested by the Alien Property Custodian and are available for license immediately.

**Newark, N. J.**—The Anti-Hydro Waterproofing Co., in answer to a complaint issued by the Federal Trade Commission, denies that on labels and in other advertising matter it has misrepresented the effectiveness of waterproofing compounds it sells under the names "Anti-Hydro," "Aridclear," "Aridtite" and "Amurseal." The complaint charged that the respondent's representations concerning the effectiveness of the products were misleading in that none of them is an effective waterproofing or dampproofing compound when applied to all masonry surfaces under all conditions of application or use; they will not effectively protect all such surfaces against the effects of water and dampness, and while Aridite and Amurseal, when applied under some conditions, may effectively waterproof or dampproof structures for varying periods of time, their effectiveness is not permanent.

### Many at Indiana Nutrition Conference

More than 500 were present at the third annual nutrition conference sponsored by the Central Soya Co. at Decatur, Ind., July 7 for veterinarians. Fifty officials came from the experiment stations of 10 states and the Dominion of Canada.

D. W. McMillen, in opening the meeting, expressed his gratification at the large attendance.

Lyman Peck, director of nutrition, said "The entire Central Soya organization has taken an active and energetic part in the national campaign to encourage maximum utilization of available feed supplies, and to reduce losses of livestock and poultry by proper nutrition, sanitation and management."

Hobart Creighton, a hatcheryman of Warsaw, Ind., gave a talk on feed conservation. Many other authorities on nutrition took part in the program.

## Would Divert Nitrogen from Fertilizer to Feed

By Dr. E. B. HART, University of Wisconsin, before American Feed Mfrs. Ass'n.

We have just completed at the University a three year experiment with 24 dairy cows that have had a little over 40% of their nitrogen from urea. You remember, urea is a very simple salt that is made by the DuPont Company. It is the type of nitrogen that you get in urine. It is a waste product. Nevertheless, that kind of nitrogen reingested and used by the micro-organisms of the rumen, those micro-organisms become satisfactory nitrogen for the nutrition of those animals. In this long experiment with 24 cows each one was made to go thru on a basal ration, a basal ration with linseed oil meal and the basal ration with nitrogen equivalent in urea to the oil meal feed. The results showed definitely that urea nitrogen on the same level of nitrogen intake for the concentrate is equally efficient with linseed meal.

UREA at the present time, made from ammonium carbon dioxide, a synthetic product, has been used in plastics and also as a fertilizer. I recently raised, thru Mr. Field of this organization, the question as to whether we could not have a release of some of the urea going toward fertilizer for the purpose of nitrogen supplementing material for your dairy cow feeding.

Mr. Boling has been in communication with Washington. If I may quote him, the word has come back that this particular nitrogen, urea, should be used for fertilizer and not for feeding purposes. Most of you who know your farming know today that pastures in Wisconsin and almost all these Northern states, where you produce milk, know that they are not fertilized. Permanent pastures are not fertilized. You use your nitrogen entirely.

The idea that nitrogen of this type should be wholly used for fertilization of the land rather than being directly put into this process of feeding your dairy cows, as a part of the source of nitrogen is a question I want to leave with you. It is a question whether you could not, as you look forward to the winter and fall, ask your government to see whether some of this nitrogen that is being used for the making of nitric acid could not well become a source of nitrogen supplement to your grains in your dairy cow feeding.

All you need to make a good dairy ration of 18% nitrogen or protein equivalent is a grain mixture oats, 47½ lbs. of each, and 3 lbs. of urea, and timothy hay and corn silage, and our milk production is just as good as where we had 34 lbs. of linseed oil meal in the ration. So I leave that question on the action of these micro-organisms in the use of these simple forms of nitrogens by the herbivora, whether you have not something here that your government could

help you with thru the synthetic processes that DuPont has available.

This matter of using urea in dairy cow feeding was practiced in Germany to some extent years ago during the last war. The efficiency of it, however, was never well worked out. In Britain they have had some pressure exerted to use it but there, again, it was never well worked out. I think it has been well enough worked out in this country to make it worth a trial, if you are in a position where protein supplements are certainly not available or scarce and you want to push some of them toward your pig feeding and your chicken feeding. If they are convinced that is a possibility to help them in the feed situation in this country, an organization of this kind, co-operating with your government, can, no doubt, get some immediate returns.

## Vitamin D Powder Can Replace Fish Oils

Vitamin D powder for poultry, a recent development of commercial scientific laboratories, worked fully as well as fish oil in a six-month trial by James Halpin, Emil Sebesta and Windsor Cravens, at the Wisconsin Agri. Exp. Station.

Supplying vitamin D in powder form has some practical advantages. It is easier to mix evenly with poultry mash than is oil, and it is not so apt to turn rancid if the feed is stored for a time. Moreover, the brand tested at this Station is a good source of the important B-complex vitamins as well as vitamin D, since it contains milk by-products.

On the other hand, fish oil supplies vitamin A while vitamin D powder does not. This means that when the powder replaces fish oil it is important to include in the ration such feeds rich in vitamin A as good yellow corn and either alfalfa leaf meal or green grass.

In the investigation conducted by Halpin, Sebesta and Cravens, three pens of White Leghorn pullets getting vitamin D powder laid about the same number of eggs as three other pens given sardine oil, and more eggs than pullets getting no extra vitamin D. From the standpoint of the hatchability of the eggs, vitamin D powder was better than sardine oil in this experiment.

This work brought out a fact which has shown up many times in the past—namely, that fish oil tends to be somewhat variable in its effects. Some samples do not give the same results as others, even when fed so as to supply the same level of vitamin D.

Flour and cereal products must be moved out of refrigerated space, after the expiration of the current storage month applicable to each item or lot of commodities in storage. Cold storage operators are prohibited from accepting these products for storage after Aug. 2.

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## Feeds & Feeding

by

**F. B. Morrison**

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# Feedstuffs

Thiamin Hydrochloride has again been reduced in price. In 1940 the price was 80c per gram. It is now 29c per gram. This is vitamin B-1.

**San Francisco, Cal.**—The O.P.A. on July 26 established a maximum price of \$22 per ton in California for pilchards from Aug. 1 to Mar. 1.

**W.F.A.** announced July 30 a minimum support price on cottonseed of \$55 ton fob cars Oklahoma, Texas and New Mexico and \$56 ton fob cars in all other production states.

**Kansas City, Mo.**—Millers, brokers and jobbers met here recently at the suggestion of the C.C.C. to consider claims that unreasonably high prices were charged for ground government wheat; following which the trade made recommendations that should effect reasonable prices.

**Production of menhaden oil**, used in the manufacture of vitamin feeding oils for poultry and in many industrial processes, was 1,437,000 gallons, in the second quarter of 1943 against 1,033,000 gallons during the like period last year, it was reported to Coordinator of Fisheries Harold L. Ickes.

**New York, N. Y.**—J. A. McConnell, chairman of the Feed Industry Council, will speak on "Will We Have Poultry Feed This Fall and Winter" at the Northeastern Poultry Producers exposition Aug. 25, 26, 27. Among poultry specialists delivering addresses is Dr. E. E. Schnetzler of Purdue University.

**Washington, D. C.**—The O.P.A. has raised to \$10 from \$7.50 per ton the price on whole rice hulls. As sacking cost \$6 and labor \$1.50, there was nothing in it for the millers, some of whom preferred to burn the hulls. The increase should offer an inducement to save the hulls for poultry feed.

**Washington, D. C.**—Effective Aug. 7 the W.F.A. issued Order No. 29, restricting the use and distribution of cottonseed, peanut, soybean and corn oils. The Director of Food Distribution may prescribe the point from which these oils are to be shipped as well as the point at which they must be received.

Except in the case of a retailer, every person making a purchase or sale of any animal product feedstuff must keep records for O.P.A. inspection. These records must show each purchase and sale and the date of such transaction, the name of the seller and purchaser and a description of the commodity sold and the price paid.

**Louisville, Ky.**—Aubrey J. Brown, University of Kentucky farm economist, in a talk at Lexington, Ky., Aug. 4, held that "The seriousness of the feed situation in Kentucky is brought out by the fact that we have increased the number of grain-consuming livestock within the state by 40 per cent since the war began, yet we have increased feed production by only 20 per cent."—A. W. W.

**Sacramento, Cal.**—Senator Sheridan Downey of the sub-committee on military affairs, conducted a hearing recently on the protein feed shortage which lasted three days. For the Tri-State Feed Industry Council R. J. Smith presented recommendations suggesting importation of Canadian wheat and Argentine corn, proper differentials for dehydrated over sun dried alfalfa meal, and that carrying charges be allowed on hay and hay products.

The C.C.C. recently bought 2,500,000 bush of wheat at Minneapolis for delivery at Duluth, and to be resold as feed.

**Ft. Worth, Tex.**—An increase in wages of workers in the cottonseed and peanut crushing industries in the Southwest was announced July 31 by R. L. Kingston, regional director of the Department of Labor. The wage order requires payment of the minimum hourly rate of 40c per hour and becomes effective Aug. 16. It will affect several thousand employees in the region of Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas and New Mexico.

**Ceilings on wheat mill feeds**, sold by millers to destinations in Texas and Louisiana were re-established by the Office of Price Administration Aug. 7 at \$34.95 per ton, plus the transportation charge at the lowest domestic railroad carload flat rate from Enid, Okla. Previously the ceilings were at \$34.95 per ton, plus the charge at the lowest domestic railroad carload proportional rate from Enid, Okla.

**Washington, D. C.**—The War Food Administration July 29 sent out a questionnaire to manufacturers of commercial mixed feeds asking for data on output for calendar years 1941 and 1942 and first 6 months of 1943, and destinations of 1942 shipments. Those to whom questionnaires are going are manufacturers of fish meal, tankage and meat scraps, corn gluten feed and meal, distillers' dried grains and solubles, brewers' dried grains, alfalfa meal, and commercial mixed feeds.

## Organize Pacific Coast Feed Industry Council

A call for a meeting to organize the Pacific Coast Feed Industry Council has been sent out by Troy Cox, of the Feed Industry Council. The meeting will be held at the Multnomah Hotel, Portland, Ore., Aug. 16, and delegates have been named by the three Coast feed associations.

The problem of obtaining feed ingredients for the states of Oregon, Washington and California will be considered by the new council.

## WFA Orders Oilseed Meal Set Aside

War Food Administration issued an order July 31 requiring processors to set aside the remaining supply of oilseed meal produced from 1942 crops of soybeans, cottonseed and peanuts for purchase by Commodity Credit Corporation at the old ceiling prices.

The set-aside order, War Food Administration explained, will remove any tendency for meal to be held by processors or dealers in anticipation of higher prices, will permit new ceiling prices to become effective immediately without creating excessive windfall profits, and will avoid the necessity of maintaining two levels of prices in trade channels.

The order requires every processor in the United States to set aside for sale and delivery to the Corporation all oilseed meal he has on hand Aug. 1, 1943, and all oilseed meal he produces on or after Aug. 1 from the 1942 crop of soybeans, and, with certain exceptions, from cottonseed and peanuts grown in the calendar year 1942. The restrictions imposed by the order are to be observed without regard to the rights of creditors, existing contracts, or payments made.



## A Big Seizure of Feed Wheat

A shipment of 17 carloads of ground feed wheat was seized and condemned for feeding purposes in North Carolina.

The shipment was consigned to dealers in Goldsboro, Asheboro, Reidsville, Wadesboro, Marshville, Mount Pleasant, Lenoir, Asheville, Hendersonville, Brevard, Gastonia, Waynesville, Sylva, Bryson City and Albemarle.

Of the 17 cars condemned, 13 were found to be short in weight, ranging from one to 17 pounds for each bag. The value of the shortage ranged from \$10.80 to \$123.40 a carload, with the average shortage per car amounting to \$53.14.

Analysis tags were lacking.—P. J. P.

## Tankage Ceiling of Aug. 9

In R.M.P.R. 74, Amendment 1, effective Aug. 9, the O.P.A. rules that the maximum price for the sale of domestic dry rendered tankage, per ton, bulk, by any person shall be at the rate of \$1.25 for each percentage of protein therein plus transportation charges from production plant thereof to the buyer's receiving point by a usual route and method of transportation.

The maximum price for the sale of imported dry rendered tankage, per ton, bulk, by any person shall be at the rate of \$1.25 for each percentage of protein therein delivered at any point within the 48 states and the District of Columbia of the United States.

Sec. 5 is amended to read as follows:

The maximum price for the sale of domestic wet rendered tankage and dried blood, per ton, bulk, by any person shall be at the rate of \$5.53 for each percentage of ammonia therein plus transportation charges from production plant thereof to the buyer's receiving point by a usual route and method of transportation.

The maximum price for the sale of imported wet rendered tankage and dried blood, per ton, bulk, by any person shall be at the rate of \$5.53 for each percentage of ammonia therein delivered at any point within the 48 States and the District of Columbia of the United States.

3. Section 6 (b) (2) is amended to read as follows:

For digester tankage, blood meal and blood flour, \$5.53 for each percentage of ammonia in the dry or wet rendered tankage or dried blood used to produce the same, plus \$6.50 per ton and plus transportation charges from production plant of the digester tankage, blood meal or blood flour (or if imported, from port of entry thereof) to buyer's receiving point by a usual route and method of transportation.

## Margins for Handling C.C.C. Feed Wheat

Trade members are discussing handling margins with Mr. Corey. Nothing absolute or definite is yet decided for margins at various levels or volume. With feed wheat sales continued, every handler should maintain "reasonable" gross margins.

Excess margins will result in stopping wheat sales to such person. However, it works down to a plain problem in "paid out" costs, plus handling in and out, delivery, credit, and merchandising overhead.

"Feed wheat" is a welcome source of supply, termed "Government Wheat," but it acts the same as "Free Wheat" on your plant, employees, and overhead.

The lowest paid out costs, mostly theoretical, so far given us includes: wheat cost in Northern California of \$1.78½ per cwt; minimum sacking charge of 7½¢; bags and twine 11½¢; apart from other plant overhead.

Actual charges now paid for sacking runs from 8½¢ to 10¢; from 15¢ plus, for wheat cents; car spotting, \$2.50; (all out-of-pocket costs) and to these must be added sufficient gross margin to keep the plant running.

If the time comes, and it may, when the Government buys up all feeds and redistributes

using processors, distributors, etc., it would be chaotic if the trade tried to operate on charity, or benevolent margin basis instead of the simple, direct and provable costs including overhead. We want to cooperate in every way with C.C.C. We have the responsibility to keep our plants going with benefit to the employer, employees, customers, and the general community.—I. J. Strommes, sec'y California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

## Meeting of Feed Industry Council

A special meeting of the Feed Industry Council was held at Chicago, Ill., July 20 and 21 with a full attendance.

Chairman J. A. McConnell presided.

Frank Boling, vice chairman, reported on the work being done.

L. R. Hawley, head of the publicity department, said "Growing feed shortages, both of grains and protein ingredients focus attention on the necessity of having a working organization that represents all those who are concerned with poultry and livestock feeding. Not only feed manufacturers, but feed dealers, farmer-owned co-operatives and nutritionists from agricultural colleges and industry as well. Such is the basis on which the Feed Industry Council is organized."

The Council discussed War Food Administration policies, the protein outlook, alfalfa meal ceilings, molasses outlook, vitamin A supplies and priorities for feed mill equipment.

## Feeding Recommendations

An egg mash to be fed with an equal amount of grain should have a minimum protein content of not less than 18 per cent, is the recommendation of the nutrition Committee of the California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, with the approval of the University of California College of Agriculture.

SWINE: Due to the scarcity of certain feeding materials the total protein content of swine feeds for California might be lowered to the following levels: 1. Small pigs up to 75 lbs. and nursing sows, total protein including alfalfa, 16% 2. Growing pigs, 75 lbs. to 150 lbs., total protein including alfalfa, 14%; 3. Pigs

over 150 lbs., total protein including alfalfa, 12%.

DAIRY CATTLE: 1. When the roughage is grass hay, cereal hay, or fodders or corn silage, a total protein content of the concentrate mixture should be 18%.

2. When a combination of leguminous and non-leguminous roughages are used, the protein content of the mixture should be 15%.

3. With an average quality of legume hay, the protein content should be 14%.

4. If a fine leafy legume hay of excellent quality is available, the total protein content of the concentrate mixture may be lowered to 12%.

The above recommendations are not regarded as optimum levels but rather as the best compromise to meet the present emergency conditions without losing too much in efficiency of the diet.

## Government Buying of Sardines

Sixty per cent of the sardines will be bought by the Government for Lend-Lease and military consumption; the remaining 40 per cent goes to U. S. civilians. Sardine meal is a high-protein feeding supplement valued by growers of hogs and poultry, while the oil is a valuable source of Vitamin D, yields glycerine for explosives, and has many important uses in industry.

This season the pilchard fishery, altho governed by the general provisions of State law, is operating under a co-ordinated production plan developed after weeks of consultation between industry leaders, the California Division of Fish and Game, and representatives of the Co-ordinator's Office, and designed to insure a steady flow of fish to canneries and reduction plants.

All pilchard boats will fish under permits issued by the Co-ordinator or his local representatives. Deliveries will be directed by port dispatchers who will see that the fish go to the plants that are ready to process them.

Pilchards are small silvery fish of the herring family, taken in commercial quantities only within 40 or 50 miles of the shore. They are found all the way from Mexico to South-eastern Alaska, but the center of abundance is off California. Related species are found in many other parts of the world. The Japanese catch of sardines reaches the enormous total of more than two and one-half billion pounds.



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## New Oil Meal Regulations

Effective July 31 the O.P.A. has amended flaxseed regulation M.P.R. 397; revised linseed meal regulation M.P.R. 370; and issued regulations covering peanut, cottonseed and soybean oil meals in M.P.R. 442, 443 and 444.

The base price set is \$42 a ton at Minneapolis and Red Wing, Minn. This contrasts with the previous maximum price of \$40 a ton, the effect being a general increase of \$2 per ton on linseed meal.

The flaxseed amendment does not change basic prices, leaving basing points and prices as they were, except that Mankato, Minn., is eliminated as a base point. This amendment clarifies prices in some areas which were not included in the original regulation. The four protein meal regulations were all issued together because they are so closely related. Prices as compared to those of last year are revised upward for two basic reasons (1) to bring protein feeds in better alignment with carbohydrates and (2) to reflect to the processors and the growers of the seeds equitable and reasonable returns for their 1943 production. The linseed meal regulation is adjusted in accordance with a co-study of the linseed industry concluded since the issuance of the original regulation.

### LINSEED OIL MEAL

The base point prices of linseed oil meal or cake in car load lots or pool car lots where the guaranteed minimum per cent of protein content is 34% or over is \$42.00 at Minneapolis, Red Wing, Minn., and Portland, Ore.

Chicago and Milwaukee, \$44.50.

Cleveland, Toledo, Emporia and Freedonia, Kan., Buffalo, N. Y., and San Francisco, Calif., \$46.00

When the guaranteed percentage of protein is 32% or over the maximum price at Philadelphia, Brooklyn and Staten Island is \$43.00; Los Angeles and San Francisco, \$44.00.

For maximum prices in carload lots or pool car lots for pea size meal or pellets, add \$1.50 to the maximum price of meal or cake.

For maximum prices in less than carload lots, meal or cake or pea size or pellets, add \$1.00 to the maximum price of meal or cake; or of the pea size meal or pellets in carload lots or pool car lots.

Maximum prices are for the sale and delivery of domestic linseed oil meal, cake, pea size meal or pellets, per ton, bulk, at production plant, by a crusher.

### COTTONSEED OIL MEAL

(a) The maximum price for the sale and delivery of domestic cottonseed oil meal, and sized cake (other than specified in Section 5) in carload lots or pool car lots, bulk, 41 per cent up to 43 per cent of protein, at production plant, by a processor, shall be as follows in dollars per ton: (State where production plant is located.)

45 in Mississippi; 45.50 in Tennessee; 46 in Alabama, Missouri, Arkansas and Louisiana; 46.25 in Illinois; 46.50 in Florida and Georgia; 47 in Oklahoma. Texas except El Paso, and South Carolina; 47.50 in North Carolina; 48 in El Paso, Tex., Arizona, New Mexico and California. In other states the maximum price of the state wherein is located the production plant nearest the plant in question.

### SOYBEAN OIL MEAL

(a) The maximum price for the sale and

delivery of domestic soybean oil meal and cake, per ton, in carload lots or pool car lots, bulk, 41 per cent or more protein, at any point, except within the switching limits of Decatur, Ill. (including production plant) by a processor shall be \$45 plus transportation charges at the lowest domestic carload proportional all rail rate (or, if none, the lowest domestic carload flat all rail rate) from Decatur, Ill., to said point of sale and delivery by a usual route.

(b) The foregoing maximum prices shall be increased at the rate of \$1.50 per ton for a like sale and delivery of a like quality of soybean pea size meal or pellets.

(c) The foregoing maximum prices shall be increased at the rate of \$1.80 per ton for sales and deliveries of soybean oil meal, cake, pea size meal and pellets within the switching limits of Decatur, Ill.

(d) The foregoing maximum prices shall be increased at the rate of \$1.00 per ton for a sale of any soybean oil meal, cake, pea size meal or pellets in a less than carload lot.

### PEANUT OIL MEAL

(a) The maximum price for the sale and delivery of domestic peanut oil meal, sized cake and pellets (other than as specified in Section 5 hereof) per ton, in car lots or pool car lots, bulk, 45 per cent or more of protein, at production plant, by a processor shall be \$50 per ton.

(b) The foregoing maximum price shall be increased at the rate of \$1 per ton for a sale of any peanut oil meal, cake, sized cake or pellets in a less than carload lot.

(c) The maximum prices established by this section shall be applicable to all processors irrespective of whether or not the above named Processor Contract is in effect.

Maximum prices are also established on cottonseed hulls at \$12 bulk, carlots f.o.b. all producing plants and cottonseed hull bran at \$4 per ton, higher. Maximum prices are also established on peanut hulls ground and unground at \$12 per ton f.o.b. all plants. For less than carlots at the processors level \$1 per ton may be added. Pellets are \$1.50 per ton higher. Bags at replacement, no higher than ceiling prices.

When cottonseed products are shipped into the states of Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, Oregon and all states north of them, the processor may add \$1 per ton. This will put the carload buyer in the North on a competitive basis with the truck buyer of cottonseed products in the South.

In cottonseed and peanut products a grinder is included with a markup of 50c per ton over the processors price for meal. In both these products the prices for slab cake are 75c less than the meal price.

The usual markups to jobbers, wholesalers, and retailers as have applied in Amendment 128 are still used in these regulations.

Imported products may be sold at no higher prices than domestic products.

In cottonseed and peanut meals, units of pro-

teins at levels below the maximum base price may be sold at a discount of 75c per unit for each 1% protein.

Officers recently elected by the National Fertilizer Ass'n are: Pres., H. B. Baylor, Chicago; vice pres., Weller Noble, Berkeley, Cal., and sec'y-treas., Chas. J. Brand, Washington, D. C.

## Hay Movement in July

Receipts and shipments of hay at the various markets during July, compared with July, 1942 in tons, were:

|             | Receipts |       | Shipments |       |
|-------------|----------|-------|-----------|-------|
|             | 1943     | 1942  | 1943      | 1942  |
| Chicago     | 1,504    | 1,072 | 914       | 292   |
| Fort Worth  | 97       | 1     | .....     | ..... |
| Kansas City | 8,748    | 2,520 | 5,634     | 1,008 |
| Seattle     | 4        | ..... | .....     | ..... |
| St. Louis   | 408      | 36    | 504       | 72    |

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## Feedstuffs Movement in July

Receipts and shipments of millfeeds at the various markets during July, compared with July, 1942, in tons, were:

|             | Receipts |        | Shipments |        |
|-------------|----------|--------|-----------|--------|
|             | 1943     | 1942   | 1943      | 1942   |
| Baltimore   | 4,784    | 3,204  | .....     | .....  |
| Chicago     | 39,076   | 18,664 | 60,400    | 61,364 |
| Kansas City | 5,160    | 8,850  | 35,940    | 22,675 |
| Milwaukee   | 460      | 230    | 13,060    | 14,240 |
| Minneapolis | .....    | .....  | 65,010    | 38,700 |
| Wichita     | .....    | .....  | 8,578     | 9,124  |



# Poultry Feeds and Feeding

The O.P.A. has raised the ceiling price on charcoal ground to poultry size, \$7 a ton, to \$62.

**San Antonio, Tex.**—Poultrymen fear that the heavy buying of kafir and milo for future shipment by brewers will put them out of business. The brewers are paying \$3 per cwt. for September shipment, delivered St. Louis, Mo.

The record number of pullets being raised this year provides a basis for a further large increase in numbers of layers and in total egg production in 1944. Based on past relationships an increase of 8 to 10 per cent in numbers of layers on farms next Jan. 1 would be expected to follow the 16 per cent increase in numbers of young chickens raised on farms this year.—U.S.D.A.

**Scottsville, Ky.**—James H. Hollinger, vice-pres. of the Kentucky Poultry Improvement Ass'n was elevated to president at a meeting of the organization held in connection with a poultry short course at the University of Kentucky agricultural experiment station. E. A. Baute, Lexington, permanent sec'y, announced that the Association has a membership of 4,500 flock owners, 65 hatchery operators and 20 turkey breeders.—A. W. W.

## Development of Perosis in Turkey Poults

R. J. Evans and others in Poultry Science report that perosis in turkey poults was produced by either a manganese deficiency (caused by an excess of mineral from bone meal in the diet) or a choline deficiency. Addition of 0.2% choline or 15% liver meal to the diet effectively prevented severe perosis caused by choline deficiency; 15% soybean meal or 13% herring fish meal gave some protection, but 15% pea meal had no protective value. A large amount of corn in the diet did not cause a high incidence of perosis.

## Corn and Wheat in Laying Ration

At Cornell University three lots of 37 birds each received rations of mash containing 60 per cent corn meal or 60 per cent wheat feeds or a mixture of 20 per cent corn meal, 20 per cent wheat middlings, and 20 per cent wheat bran, with scratch grains of cracked corn, wheat, and half of each of the feeds, respectively, for an entire year. The production on the corn ration was 42.4 per cent, the wheat ration 51.1, and the combination 57 per cent. There was practically no difference in mortality. The ration containing wheat resulted in a higher grain and total feed consumption, due to the preference for wheat over corn.

## Chicks Do Well on Soybean Meal

The results of experiments conducted at Pullman and Puyallup, Wash., in the use for baby chicks of soybean meal in various proportions of the protein supplements (which included fish and meat meal) showed that large amounts of soybean meal proved satisfactory.

Rations containing 20 per cent protein, with soybean meal as the only protein supplement, produced as good gains as rations containing both herring fish meal and soybean meal as protein sources in a ration containing 17.5 per cent protein. The studies were conducted in one experiment at the main station and three experiments at the Western Washington Station with approximately 14 lots of about 18 chicks each.

## Turkeys Grow Well Without the Scarcer Feeds

Lack of some of the usual "makings" for turkey rations needn't stop farmers from producing these birds for 1943 Thanksgiving and Christmas tables, G. E. Annin and W. W. Cravens found.

Without using any of the practically non-existent fish meal or almost equally scarce dried milk, Annin and Cravens devised a ration on which toms grew to an average weight of 14 lbs. in 20 weeks, and hens reached 9 lbs. in the same length of time.

This ration has a protein supplement made up of 25% soybean oilmeal and 5% meat scrap. The slightly higher level of protein, in comparison with turkey rations the Wisconsin Station has recommended in the past, helps make up for the fact that this combination is lower in quality than the peacetime supplements which included milk and fish meal.

The low-cost feed-conserving new ration called the Wisconsin RW4 has this formula:

|                         |      |
|-------------------------|------|
| Ground yellow corn..... | 30   |
| Ground oats .....       | 10   |
| Wheat bran .....        | 12.5 |
| Wheat middlings .....   | 12.5 |
| Alfalfa leaf meal.....  | 5    |
| Soybean oilmeal .....   | 25   |

C.C.C. grain owned or pooled for growers, on June 30, comprised 259,803,800 bus. wheat, 551,167 bus. rye, and 575,449 bus. barley.

## Mineral Requirements of Growing Turkeys

At the Washington Agri. Exp. Station it has been found that most of the constituents of turkey mashes except soybean meal and fish meal are comparatively poor sources of choline. Cereals are poor sources and animal products comparatively good sources of choline. There was a significant negative correlation between the choline content of the diets used and the incidence of perosis in turkey poults.

Perosis in poults was produced by a manganese deficiency or a choline deficiency. Severe perosis due to choline deficiency was effectively prevented by the addition to the diet of 2 per cent choline. Fifteen per cent liver meal furnishing 0.16 choline gave the same protection, 15 per cent soybean oil meal (furnishing 0.09 per cent choline) or 13 per cent herring meal (furnishing 0.05 per cent choline) gave fair protection, and 15 per cent pea meal (furnishing 0.02 per cent choline) gave no protection.

A large quantity of corn in the diet did not cause a high incidence of perosis. Increasing and decreasing dietary protein from a 22 per cent level resulted in increased perosis which may have been due to manganese deficiency. Reducing fish meal with casein in a natural diet was as effective in producing perosis as a synthetic type of diet. A 32 per cent level of protein supplied by casein and pea meal in place of fish meal produced a high incidence of perosis which was prevented by the addition of 0.2 per cent choline to the diet.

## Dried Yeast Effects Normal Feathering

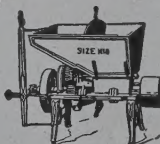
Failure of Rhode Island Red chicks to develop normal pigmented feathers at 6 weeks was noted at Cornell University when they had received a ration of degerminated yellow corn meal, peanut meal, casein, soybean oil, and sources of vitamins and minerals. When the ration was supplemented with 5 per cent dried yeast, no abnormalities in feather pigmentation or feather development were observed.

Even with supplements of choline or biotin, feather development was poor and there was no pigmentation, but with the dried yeast supplement, feather development and pigmentation were excellent. Suggestion is made of the possibility of *p*-aminobenzoic acid or inositol being needed, and future work will be with them.

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## Shark Liver Oil to Supplement Wheat Slop

Louisville, Ky.—L. A. Blanford, cattle feeder, with much experience in fattening cattle on wet distillery slop, or spent beer, is authority for a statement that cattle fed on high percentage wheat slop will thrive if fed shark liver oil, to give them the necessary Vitamin A needed when fed a high wheat mash slop.

Blanford Bros., livestock commission merchants and feeders, have financed purchase of a carload of shark liver oil at a cost of about \$22,000, following experiments conducted by the Jos. E. Seagram & Sons, distillers, at its Blair Distillery, St. Francis, Ky., division.

Blanford admits that for a time he didn't think a lot of shark liver oil, but cattle that were losing weight and doing no good picked up immediately, gained weight, and showed much better general health, plus improved general condition. It is figured that a car load of oil is sufficient for 50,000 cattle for three months. The oil is mixed with crushed limestone and salt, and improves appetites, resulting in weight gains and better general condition.

Placed on a wet wheat diet cattle became sick, lost weight, went blind, and were doing no good, and many feeders were about to stop feeding.—A. W. W.

## Alfalfa Saves Hog Concentrate

Fall-farrowed pigs were fed in a series of lots at the Beltsville Research Center, Beltsville, Md., during the winter and early spring months of each year since 1936-37. Alfalfa hay was used the first two years, sericea the next two, and soybean the last two, making a total of six experiments. A good grade of locally grown, field-cured hay (U. S. No. 2 or equal) was ground and incorporated into the diets at levels of 5, 10, 15 and 20 per cent. A check lot fed a diet containing no ground forage was included in each experiment. The other constituents were ground yellow corn, digester tankage, linseed meal and mineral mixture. The proportions of tankage and corn were adjusted by diets to provide approximately the same protein and energy contents in the series of five diets. The diets were further adjusted to a widened nutritive ratio at lot averages of 125 pounds live weight of pigs. The mixed diets were self-fed in all experiments and the pigs were confined in concrete-floored pens.

Eight pigs were placed in each of the five lots in the first experiment with alfalfa meal and 10 in each lot in all subsequent experiments. The average initial weights of the pigs ranged from 45 to 63 pounds in the six experiments. At the start of each experiment the pigs were distributed by lots according to a definite plan of statistical arrangement, in order to compensate for experimental error due to variabilities in age, weight, breeding and sex. The pigs were weighed, the feed consumption recorded at periodic intervals, and finally the pigs removed from the feed lot at approximately 225 pounds live weight except for occasional sick or unthrifty animals which were removed at lighter weights.

On the whole, the rates of gain for all lots within each pair of experiments on a given forage were not greatly different, averaging 1.65 pounds per day for the alfalfa series, 1.70 for the sericea, and 1.67 for the soybean. Feed consumption per 100 pounds of gain ranged from an average of 383 pounds in the alfalfa experiments to 402 pounds on sericea with soybean intermediate at 396 pounds.

The data on feed requirements in general show the highest efficiency in the experiments where alfalfa was used. The amount of feed required per 100 pounds gain gradually increased with increasing level of alfalfa in the diet and, resulted in a definite saving of concentrate feeds. The value of this forage compared to the corn, tankage and linseed meal mixture increased steadily along with increase in alfalfa content of the diet in the first experiment to approxi-

mately 67 per cent in the lot which received the diet with 20 per cent of alfalfa while in the second experiment a maximum value of 50 per cent was secured on the 10 per cent level. In other words every 2 pounds of alfalfa consumed saved 1 pound of concentrates as calculated on the basis of the lots fed no forage.

## How Herrick Boosts Retail Feed Sales

By E. A. CONKLIN

The Herrick Feed Mill has been doing business at the same old stand for 99 years. Its retail store on Arsenal street and its feed mill on River street, Watertown, N. Y., employ 12 to 15 persons, handling a full line of feeds, table meal, seeds, fertilizer, chicks and poultry.

To make the retail store attractive Herrick has installed several landscape panels on the front walls. The panels are changed with the seasons, to avoid monotony.

In the window a live chick, duck or other poultry exhibit goes on perpetually. In the Easter season a colored chick display invariably arouses community attention. A customer buying chicks, ducks, etc., will need feed, making the exhibit an excellent sales stimulant.

Many times the farm wife does the purchasing and Herrick feels that the average miller who has a retail outlet should concentrate on making its appearance attractive. The farm woman is much more likely to go away with a favorable opinion of the feed merchant if he keeps his place clean and orderly.

A service greatly appreciated by customers is information supplied gratis by an employee on any phase of gardening, feeding, or doctoring sick poultry when need arises.

In the local bank Herrick placed an exhibit of his wares; and the bank ran an advertisement concerning the display. Everyone entering the bank observed the display, as did many who were not bank customers.

In the past Herrick has closely co-operated with youth and other farm organizations, by awarding prizes at country fairs, a form of publicity that cannot be bought. The good will so earned more than compensates for the expense involved.

The cost of enriching white flour with vitamins and iron is 30 to 35 cents per barrel. Bakers object to compulsory enrichment by millers, preferring to add vitamins in the bake shop.

## How to Use Vitamins A and D in Mixed Feeds

The Efficient Use of Vitamins A and D in Mixed Feeds, a new booklet, has been prepared for the feed mixer by White Laboratories, Inc., manufacturers of Clo-Trate Products. Filled with interesting and useful data, it is of particular value under present-day conditions. The subject matter is drawn from the latest authentic sources, and is compactly arranged for quick reading and easy reference. The subjects treated cover the effect of light, air and moisture on vitamin oils; how minerals



may cause vitamin destruction; animal proteins and rancidity and their effect on vitamins A and D; anti-oxidizing properties of feeds; relation of vitamin D to calcium and phosphorus; how to handle oils with minimum loss of vitamin content; and other facts, including useful tables. A copy of the booklet will be sent free upon request to White Laboratories, Inc., Newark, N. J.

## Fish Meal in Hog Supplements

Numerous investigations have been conducted with chickens and white rats which show that the nutritive value of fish meals may vary as a result of source of material and method of processing. It has repeatedly been demonstrated that vacuum-dried meals and meals dried at reduced temperatures are superior in feeding value to those dried at high temperatures. White fish meals have frequently given better results than dark fish meals, altho the variety of fish from which the meal is made appears to have much less effect on the finished product than the freshness of the material and the method of processing.

The temperature used in the drying process is one of the most important causes of variation in the finished product. The consistently high feeding value reported for vacuum-dried meals as compared to flame-dried meals indicates the necessity of controlled temperature during the drying process. Ingvaldsen found that when meals were subjected to temperatures higher than 190° C., a diminution in arginine and cystine occurred. He also reported lowered tyrosine, tryptophane, and cystine content of fish meals due to putrefaction.

Few experiments to determine the comparative value of different kinds of fish meal in swine rations have been reported. Investigators at the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station, Foster and Hostetter, Kyzer and Jones, and Willman and Morrison, found very little difference in the feeding value of different fish meals for fattening swine, particularly when the meals are fed in combination with other protein feeds.—Purdue University Agri. Exp. Station.

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## Mineral Salts Destructive to Vitamins A and D

By WHITE LABORATORIES, INC.

An illustration of the harmful effect of mineral salts on vitamins A and D was observed when cod liver oil was added to calcium carbonate. In a short time the mineral mixture was found to have no vitamin A and D activity. In all probability, the vitamins were destroyed by surface oxidation, as there was no absorbent material to protect the oil. More recent work has confirmed these observations, showing that when vitamin D is mixed with oyster shell flour, destruction of the vitamin D may take place within one month. Similar results have been obtained with simple mineral mixtures.

At one time it was a practice in some mills to add "trace" minerals to vitamin oil pre-mixes in order to assure uniform distribution of the small amount of these minerals that was used in the feed. This brought the vitamins in intimate association with a relatively large amount of minerals. A good illustration of the harmful effects of this practice is the use of manganese sulphate in a cod liver oil pre-mix.

Work by the Washington Co-operative Egg and Poultry Association has shown that manganese sulphate added to a vitamin oil-wheat bran pre-mix caused complete destruction of both vitamins A and D. The pre-mix consisted of 9 per cent oil and 0.5 per cent manganese sulphate. This should not be interpreted to mean that the use of manganese sulphate in a mixed feed will destroy vitamins A and D; in fact this same research showed there was no loss of potency in the finished feed when manganese sulphate was added by itself, or in a mineral pre-mix.

Excessive amounts of iron compounds in a ration may cause rickets even in the presence of adequate vitamin D, calcium and phosphorus. Work at the University of Wisconsin indicates that large amounts of iron may unite with the phosphorus forming iron phosphate, thus making the phosphorus available for bone formation. This condition appears only in the presence of exceptionally large amounts of iron and is not encountered unless excessive quantities are used.

Sulphur, usually in the form of flowers of sulphur or sulphur flour, is sometimes added in large amounts to poultry mash as a safeguard against coccidiosis. While this treatment has been found to have merit in the control of coccidiosis, it has been shown that large amounts of sulphur interfere with the utilization of the vitamin D in the feed. The result is that rickets may develop in birds kept in confinement if their feed contains large amounts of sulphur.

Wisconsin investigators found that the addition of 2 to 5 per cent of flowers of sulphur caused egg paralysis, poor shell texture, and reduced hatchability in laying pullets fed normal amounts of vitamin D. The same investigators reported that increasing the cod liver oil in the ration two to four times in the presence of large amounts of sulphur did not protect chicks from rickets. In view of these experiments, it is unwise to add sulphur to mixed feeds for the treatment of coccidiosis unless it is known that birds will have access to sunshine or the feed contains adequate vitamin D to protect them against rickets.

Charcoal is another ingredient that may reduce the effectiveness of vitamin A and D oils. A report from the California Agricultural Experiment Station indicates that adsorbing charcoal may exert an inactivating effect on the fat soluble vitamins A and D. While the destruction under practical conditions is apparently very small, the California investigators suggest that the ration should contain more than adequate levels of these vitamins to compensate for any destruction. In light of these findings, it would be very unwise to use charcoal for pre-mixing an oil, a practice which has been occasionally observed.

## Changes in Pet Food Control

Limitations on pet food manufacture are continued by the War Food Administration, but with minor changes, effective July 1, in F.D.O. 58.

Manufacturers production quotas will be determined on a yearly basis under the new order, instead of a six-months basis. Specifically, manufacturers are required to limit their output of pet feeds to the quantity, by dry weight, which they manufactured in 1941, or to four times the quantity prepared during the last three months of 1942, whichever is greater. The provision will make it possible for manufacturers who have not produced up to their quotas for the first six months of 1943 to complete them during the last half of the year.

The definition of "pet foods" is altered to specifically include "processed meat products" intended for animal pet consumption.

Requirements that the animal protein content of pet foods be limited to 8 per cent by dry weight, and total protein content to 24 per cent by dry weight are continued.

## Conversion of Feed into Food

By DR. H. H. MITCHELL, University of Illinois

The ruminant, above all other animals, is best able to convert into human food the range and pasture plants, the hays, and the straws and fodders from field crops. This ability depends not so much upon a high digestibility of crude fiber.

With certain kinds of cellulosic material, such as that occurring in edible fruits and vegetables, human subjects have shown coefficients of apparent digestibility of 80 to 100 per cent. But this performance relates to a consumption of only a few grams of crude fiber daily. Much more than this would swamp the human digestion apparatus and undoubtedly lead to only negligible carbohydrate fermentation in proportion to the intake of fibrous material.

The ruminant possesses a great advantage in the size of its fermentation chamber, which occupies three-fourths of the abdominal cavity and holds up to 60 gallons in the ox and about 4 gallons in the sheep. With such an apparatus the ruminant can do a big job of carbohydrate fermentation reasonably well, represented, for example, by coefficients of apparent digestibility of crude fiber ranging from 50 to 65.

The advantages of a large fermentation compartment in the digestion apparatus relate not only to the ability to digest the cellulosic and similar materials in plant food, but also to the ability to digest more effectively the other plant nutrients locked up within carbohydrate walls.

In general it may be said that the digestibility of the organic matter of a plant food will be the more complete the smaller the proportion of crude fiber contained in it, and as the crude fiber content increases, the digestibility of the organic matter will decrease. For cattle, this relationship is such that for an increase of 1 per cent in the crude fiber content of a feed on the dry basis, the coefficient of digestibility of the organic matter will decrease on the average about 0.88.

The rabbit is less able than the steer to digest fiber, and with this animal an increase of 1 per cent in the fiber content of the dry food will depress the percentage digestibility of the organic matter by 1.55, instead of 0.88, units.

The chicken is least able to digest plant fiber and with this animal the digestibility of the organic matter of vegetable food drops 1.96 percentage units for each increase of 1 per cent in the crude fiber content on the dry food. I do not have comparable figures for man, but I am willing to wager that man would show up no better than the chicken in this regard.

These digestive depressions of 0.88, 1.55, and 1.96 percentage units for each increase of 1 per cent in the fiber content of the dry food express well the relative abilities to utilize the total nutrients in plant food of variable crude fiber content of cattle, rabbits, and chickens and man.

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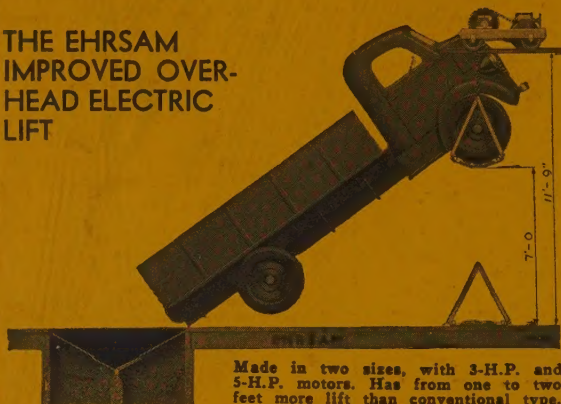
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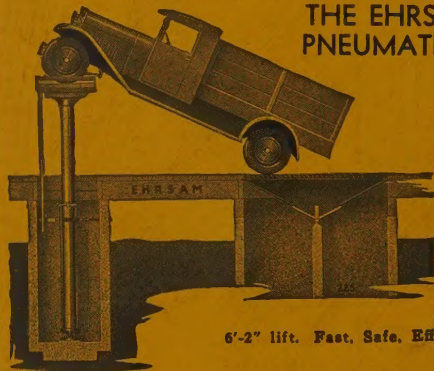
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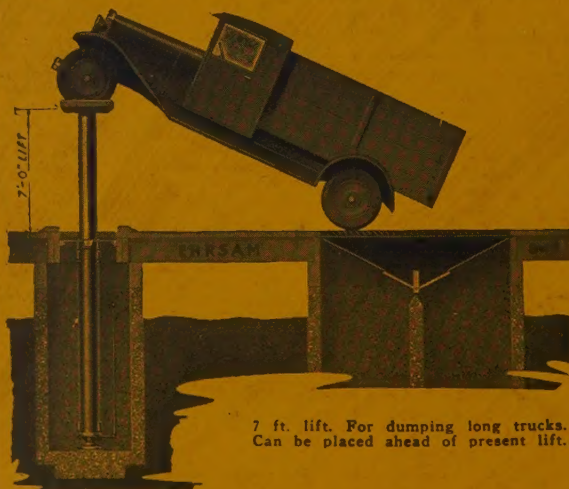
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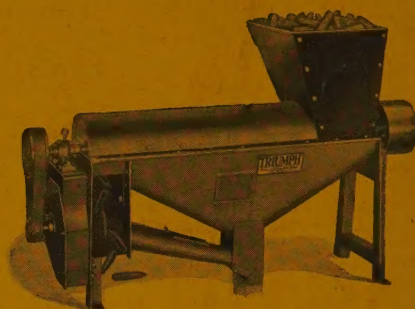
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